

ARMY

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REGULAR



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EXPENDABLE AND NECESSARY CATS.

A correspondent sends us an amusing series of official letters on the important subject of cats and their maintenance, at a material inspection and storage depot which prefers to remain unidentified. The depot wrote in May, 1919, to its bureau of finance asking authority for payment, under incidental expenses, "for acquisition and sustenance of felines" required for the proper preservation of some eight million yards of fabric in storage, "jeopardized by an incursion of rodents and other small vermin." The local situation was such that the cats could be maintained without great expense. It was asked that incidental expenses be interpreted "to include those attendant to the acquisition and sustenance of not more than ten necessary cats." The question also was whether they should be held to be "expendable property" in order "to avoid the necessity of taking up any unforeseen increment by debit certificate."

Apparently the cats were authorized, for in October the disbursing officer wrote to the depot officer that the last voucher for cat food showed that nine cats and twelve kittens were being maintained. "It was not contemplated," the disbursing officer added, "that more than ten necessary cats were to be maintained; and furthermore, these cats were to be expendable. The maintenance of such a force of cats," it was added, "was of advantage to preserve Government property, but such a radical increase in the number of cats to be maintained at Government expense makes it fitting to inquire where this increase is going to stop, and as to whether or not the attention of these cats has been given entirely to the elimination of rodents; also as to whether this increase, if continued, will not place an undue burden on the Government in view of the probable exhaustion of the supply of rats, and the necessity of purchasing unlimited quantities of cat meat." Information was desired "as to whether any further increase in the number of cats maintained for eliminating rodents is contemplated."

The captain in charge of the depot replied, in October: "It was not expected that the number of cats at this depot would be increased beyond the number of ten. The natural increase beyond this number, however, had not been foreseen, and could not in any way be regulated. It is fully understood that cats are expendable, but it has not been thought advisable to visit upon these young animals any extreme acts of cruelty."

"The need of these cats is a positive necessity. The woods and fields surrounding the depot are filled with field mice and if one of these animals should nest in the cloth, it might destroy hundreds of dollars worth of material. The presence of the cats, however, is found to be an absolute guarantee against any destruction from such a source."

Later the disbursing officer of this particular service wrote to the disbursing office of the salvage division, noting that the disbursements of the depot in question were to be handled by the latter office after Nov. 1. "The matter of cat meat and other supplies necessary for sustenance of cats is referred to you for any further action," the letter added. "It is believed that the providing of cat meat for cats, whose regular ration is rats from outside sources, should be carefully restricted. The voucher for such supplies during the month of September amounted to \$10.50 and was increased during the month of October to \$15.10, which seems excessive," in view of the fact that but ten cats were originally contemplated.

Here official correspondence stops so far as we have received it, and we are left in suspense as to the fate of the excess expendable cats not included in the contingent of "ten necessary cats" originally contemplated.

SELECTION VS. EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Great soldiers sooner or later recognize the principle that simple and direct plans and methods are necessary for success. They also learn to avoid cheap and quick efficiency methods.

Promotion by selection is no new thing in the Regular Army. It is one of our oldest things and it has not secured military preparedness for us. The promotion of general officers is and has been by selection both in peace and war. It is, or should be, from the general officers that the other officers and men receive direction and control. The Regular Army has had much more experience with promotion by selection than it has had with what may be accomplished by education. A tip-top officer at Fort Leavenworth recently told the classes that the school there had stood the test of war. For a number of years recent graduates questioned as to what Leavenworth meant to them gave no definite answer; that they worked hard was the only thing they could be definite about. Their answers indicated no conception of a line knowledge with a beginning, continuance and end. They did not appear to comprehend the course as a definite stage in military training.

It would be interesting to have twenty first class men at West Point write papers showing their ideas as to wherein the different subjects of their course had distinct military value. Military science and tactics courses have been given by Regular Army officers at many of our colleges for over fifty years. How many of their graduate students could enunciate a dozen of the principles and facts of that science? The colleges of this country are and will remain the chief source of supply for its military officers. Any military course which has not a simple and direct plan and method of dealing definitely and emphatically with pure military science does more harm than good. You must lay the scientific foundation before you can build.

There is something fundamentally out with the efficiency report method of selection. It is not constructive. Your record depends not on your usefulness to the Service, but on the personal impression you make on your various commanders; therefore your work must be done with that idea in mind. Instructor A favored open formations; Instructor B mass formations, etc. These personal views were followed by the students. That is what will follow promotion by efficiency card records in plenty of cases and it will produce a nice looking veneer.

In 1914 we had a Regular Army in which the general officers and staff were selected and in which the line officers were lineal. In 1917 we went to war. There were two years for the assimilation of what was going on and to shape up for it. Did the selectives make any better record than the lineals? Considering their positions, did they do anything like as well?

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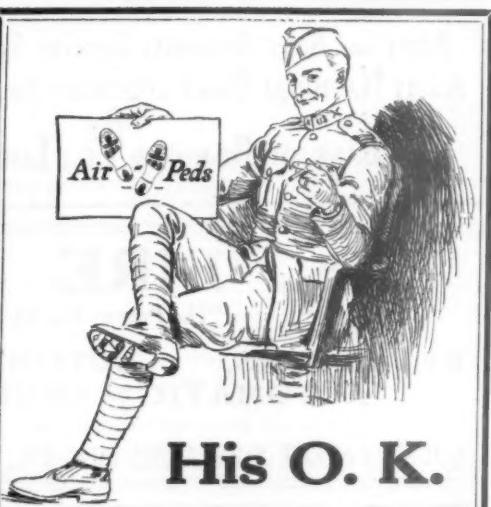
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foundation of definite and studied fundamentals of military science calculated to carry any amount of the constantly changing load of technique, conventions, methods, systems and matériel. Efficiency cards are unwholesome; that is what is fundamentally wrong with them.

HAS BEN.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A great deal has been written lately, on the subject of universal military training, both for and against. The opponents put forth the idea that if we adopt it we are setting up an organization that will rival Prussianism at its worst.

Nothing could be farther from the minds of its advocates. Military preparedness, in so far as training can prepare, should be, and is, foremost in the minds of thousands of Americans to-day. Universal military training can do more than any other thing toward the building up of a better and higher physical standard and a knowledge and application of the discipline necessary to the proper maintenance of the morale of large bodies of men.

It is hard to make young men realize the changes that military discipline and training have brought about in their physical and mental condition, nevertheless many a man to-day can look over the young men of his acquaintance and see where the time served in the Army has made new men of them; that is, their viewpoint has changed, enlarged, they are mentally alert, their physical appearance is greatly improved. They are more tolerant of the ideas of their fellows and are willing to concede many things which they were apt to scoff at. They are willing to admit that in any large undertaking it is team-work that counts. All this is brought about by the teachings and as a result of military training. And if this is true of those who served in the Army, why not make it universal military training and see that all young men have the same training and discipline?

It never has been more thoroughly proven that teamwork, discipline and a high morale are necessary to the winning of battles than has been shown in the past four years. Young men in the football squads, baseball nines, rowing, sailing, polo, in all the lines of sport, as well as the men in factories, mills and offices, are ready to admit that the team that wins is the one that has the best leaders, the best teamwork and whose every member is under the discipline of the leader whoever or whatever he may be. Soldiering is but another game; a greater game than the others ever can be, for one has merely a temporary or transitory hold upon the feelings while the other has all the patriotism, love of country and our inherent craving for freedom and fair play as a stimulus.

When we realize this and are willing to play the game, as we should, then we will be prepared. We will have no delays of six or seven months while we have to make up, by intensive training, what we should have been ready to assume at any time; but will be ready and willing to play the game as it should be played. We will have no great losses from insufficient training, but will be alert to the advantages gained by complete teamwork and the discipline necessary to the welfare of a great body of men.

High morale, with all the term implies, is what we should constantly strive for and in the opinion of an humble soldier and an American of Americans, universal military training will do more, to bring this condition into being, than anything else.

A FIRM BELIEVER.

FURLough AND DISCHARGE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The problem that confronts the Regular Army man today is one of great importance, namely: When do we get out of the Service? War Department Circular No. 255, 1919, is to the effect that it is not the policy to keep men in the Service the full seven years. Nevertheless, we cannot see any way out unless we have dependents.

Why should there be discrimination when the same contract applied to all men who enlisted for seven years? Most have certain ambitions in life, but do not have dependents, hence, they must serve their full seven years. Is it just? No! To illustrate take this case, one of many thousands: A certain man enlisted early in 1913. His services were honest and faithful, and after expiration of the time contracted for, he was furloughed to the Reserve. Only two months later the Mexican situation became grave, so they held those in service and recalled those few furloughed to the Reserve at that time. This all happened in 1916.

Since 1916 no one has been furloughed to the Reserve except those who had dependents. Over a year has elapsed since the armistice, and during these months of demobilization the Regular Army man has been "staled off" by "pie crust" promises, something like the Mexican's "mañana," it never comes; in a majority of cases no less than eleven promises, one for each month.

Another point of vital importance is: Why are the enlisted men deprived of the privilege of a fifteen-day leave prior to discharge, such as the officers get? Is it not just as essential that the enlisted men get a job before they get their discharges? Instead they are thrown out on their own resources, which is generally about \$75. With this paltry sum he must set out and get a job, but to make a good impression on his prospective employer he has to have a "good front"; spend all his funds and give the clothing man an I.O.U. Why should this condition exist when the War Department has power to notify a man a month before discharge? It could also allow him fifteen days to look for a job, and permit him to put on civilian clothes while he is on this final furlough, so that his appearance could be helped.

We have served the necessary time to qualify us to be furloughed to the Reserve. Now, why can't this be arranged without all this red tape and affidavits? We are not growling but merely reviewing the facts.

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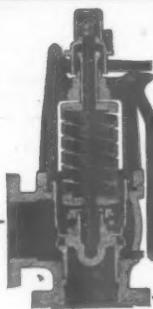
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THE QUESTION OF SERVICE PAY.

As an indication of "what business men are beginning to say and urge concerning increased service pay," a correspondent notes an editorial in the San Antonio Light, which says, in part: "The Light is strongly of the opinion that the people of the United States would like to see enacted into law that bill which gives the largest increase and gives it at the earliest date. When the war came on we were full of affection for the men of the Army, and there was nothing we would not do for them. We are still of the same mind, for since the commencement of the war they have done things for us and for our country that cannot be measured. It is most important, however, that we do not forget that there is something more due to them from us than mere expressions of gratitude. This is a material world and men cannot live and support families on sentiment alone. What would the majority of us think if we could have the incomes of to-day coupled with the prices of eleven years ago? But turn the proposition around. What would the most of us think if we had the incomes of eleven years ago and the prices of to-day? Every last one of us would see the poorhouse in his mind's eye. Yet that is exactly what the Regular Army man is confronted with. If we civilians were confronted with such a combination of circumstances we would go on strike. The Army surely should have an increase in pay, a most substantial increase and one that becomes effective at the earliest possible moment."

As to increase in service pay an Army correspondent writes: "It really seems that all appeals are falling on deaf ears. If we could strike, walk out and get our positions back, vote for the men who give us justice and against those who do not, there would have been a different tale to tell in regard to service pay; but they will not hear us, because they do not have to! It would be news to Congress if they really knew to what extent radicalism is getting a hold in the Army. It would be alarming to them if they really knew that a very large per cent. of both officers and enlisted men, while ready to do or die for the Government, if ordered, yet are not only not in sympathy with it, but are actually against it and that almost openly. There is no concealing the fact that there is something radically wrong, and I believe the real source of the discontent is the fact that every other calling, profession, form of employment has been raised to more than an average of 150 per cent. since 1908, while the Army officer goes on with his 40-cent dollar trying to live and maintain his self-respect and the respect of others. If Congress puts off the increased pay bill much longer, the Service will be materially injured and that too perhaps permanently. The thing that hurts worse than the small pay and allowance is the fact that the men who make the laws for the nation don't seem to give a rap for us, just because we can't demand it!"

A Navy correspondent expresses the fear that Congress hesitates to increase Service pay for the reason that "if a bill of this kind is passed, it will be considered as the entering wedge, and that the wages of everybody else in the country must also be raised. The only chance for the Navy and Army," he adds, "is to persuade such doubters that the Services occupy a very exceptional position, and that a raise in their pay does not necessarily argue the above. Congress is pretty entirely in favor of giving Army and Navy better pay, and would do it at once if they could see clearly on this question. I would like to hear what any Congressman has to say to the words of Mr. Vaile: 'A captain receives \$200 a month, and you expect him to be married, live in a decent community, raise a family, bring his children up respectfully and decently, send them to school and clothe them properly. We expect him to do all this on less than a coal-digger's wages.' There it is in a nutshell. Unless something is done soon, conditions in the Services will get worse and worse. Even now there has never been so much dissatisfaction, bitterness and heartache in the Navy. Is this fair? Is it good business for the country? Is it decent for the richest land in the universe?"

ARMY TO RECEIVE DONATIONS OF ANIMALS.

In connection with the recent change in the personnel of the Army Remount Board, the board has been granted authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and in conformity with law, to accept donations of animals for breeding purposes and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows and similar exhibitions for the purpose of encouraging breeding of animals suitable for Army purposes. The board, created in the War Department, gives consideration to and makes reports and recommendations to the Chief of Staff upon all matters pertaining to the supervision and regulation of breeding operations of public animals for the War Department.

AID FOR WAR HISTORIANS PLANNED.

The American Ambassador at Paris has suggested to the War Department the assignment of an officer of the Army as assistant to the U.S. military attaché at Paris, for the purpose of preparing for the arrival in the French capital of Americans seeking first-hand information as to the historical and geographical plans of American participation in the war. It is understood that the Secretary of War approves the plan and that announcement of the inauguration of such a service will be made later on, an officer having been selected with a view to this detail. If the plan is carried out there will be avoidance of anything that might be construed as a campaign of propaganda as to our part in the war.

PROTECTING THE NAVY'S UNIFORM.

"I read with great satisfaction that the Secretary of the Navy intended to introduce a bill for the further protection of the uniform," writes George W. Arnold, of Brooklyn, N.Y. "Recently I wrote to the Secretary calling his attention to the fact that mates and engineers of the merchant marine wear the very same uniform as naval officers do. I believe no one should be permitted to wear a uniform which is distinctly naval, unless he is connected with the Service."

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Estimates for the British army for 1919-1920 made public in London on Dec. 9 provide for the expenditure of \$2,025,000,000. This sum is worked out to show that by the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1920, the strength of the army will comprise 300,000 British and 100,000 Indian troops. It is stated in the cable dispatch that "these forces will be reduced later."





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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PEDIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

RELIEF FOR EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

During the discussion of the bill (S. 2497) to provide six months' pay to dependents of deceased Regular Army officers and men in the House on Dec. 3, the subject was brought up of granting some relief to emergency officers, who were wounded during the war or who incurred disability in the line of duty, that would be more generous than the sums of money granted them by the operations of the War Risk Insurance Act. The introduction of the bill to discussion brought out the fact very plainly that several of the Congressmen were of the opinion that this measure (S. 2497) provided relief to the officers and men of the Regular Army that is denied the personnel of the National Army and National Guard; whereas its purpose, as clearly stated by Mr. Anthony, was simply to restore to the Regular Army a right that had been a part of Army law up to the time of the passage of the War Risk Insurance Act. Representative Greene wisely pointed out that the suggested plan of putting the emergency officers on the retired list was not an equitable one and that this was the real reason why the House Committee on Military Affairs opposed it. On this point he said: "The committee did not oppose the bill because it was unwilling to give a fair compensation to these men who undoubtedly lost their lives on a parity with the men of the Regular Establishment, but because as a matter of law the Regular Army officer on the retired list is always subject to the call of duty, and so remains to the day of his death as a part of the Regular Establishment. If you can provide a means of compensation and not provide for his incorporation in this permanent organization, you would probably get a favorable hearing. . . . I think it would be a great mistake to begin to clutter up—literally clutter up—the permanent Military Establishment by the addition of the temporary soldier, noble and brave as he is, by putting him in a place where he did not design originally to go, and where he does not care to stay, and where, if you do place him, he will block the orderly administration of a distinctly professional army which has no other gainful occupation. I think we should take these things carefully into consideration when we think of the so-called retirement laws for the volunteer soldier."

This matter also was brought up by Representative Harrison when General Pershing appeared before the joint session of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. Mr. Harrison asked General Pershing if there was any objection to the idea presented in several bills before Congress "looking toward giving the emergency officers the same rights of retirement on account of disability that the Regular officers have?" General Pershing replied that "after making a brief study of this question it seems to me that it is now before Congress in the form of a bill which increases the war risk allotments for certain disability. I believe that those allotments were fixed at the beginning of the war according to a certain rate, but, due to the high cost of living and increase of expenses that these disabled veterans will be subjected to, the Sweet bill, as I understand it, has practically doubled the original allowance. It seems to me that for the present this would meet the situation, both as to officers and enlisted men, as the allowance is rather liberal, and I should like to recommend that every consideration be given to the provisions of that bill."

The Sweet bill (H.R. 8778) referred to by General

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Pershing, was passed by the House on Sept. 13 last but has made no further legislative progress. It would be an admirable thing if this bill could be brought out for immediate action since it affords a much desired relief for a class of officers who unquestionably need it. The passage of this measure would also remove from discussion the suggestion that they be placed on the retired list, a proposal that is quite outside the philosophy of our military laws creating the retired list. To the several bills already introduced in Congress, for the relief of this class of officers there was added by Senator Poinciana on Dec. 8 a bill (S. 3499) which would permit the retention in the military service of all commissioned officers or enlisted men who have been partially disabled by wounds, illness or other injuries received in the line of duty while serving with our military forces during the war and who desire to remain in the Service. It provides that they "shall not be discharged from the military service, but shall be detailed to such military employment as they may be qualified to perform." The weak point in such a measure would be that it affords no relief for the class of officers under discussion, temporary officers who have been disabled and discharged. Also, since the passage of the so-called 18,000 officers' bill, there is ample commissioned personnel to take care of the Army's varied needs. What is needed is the immediate passage of a measure that will extend the compensation features of the War Risk Insurance law so as to give these officers a higher rate of compensation at once.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY ON PROSPEROUS BASIS.

In view of the many statements made recently by witnesses before the military committees of Congress that the aircraft industry in the United States had been allowed to go to ruin, it is astonishing to learn, through a report made by the Aero Club of America, that the "aircraft demand for civilian purposes is large enough to support the aircraft industry of the United States on a permanent basis," and that the "aircraft industry lost business amounting to close to \$50,000,000 this year" owing to the inability of American manufacturers "to make deliveries fast enough to supply the demand from civilian sources." This report was the result of an investigation conducted by a commission appointed by the Aero Club and the Aerial League of America, which visited forty-nine American cities "for the special purpose of ascertaining the extent of interest in civilian aeronautics throughout the United States." Since the commission made this study in October and November its report may be considered as recent enough to give a correct impression of the state of this industry at the present time. The report states that "American aircraft manufacturers can sell 10,000 airplanes during the coming year for civilian purposes provided the aircraft industry operates on a business basis as it would do if it wanted to sell automobiles, motorboats, yachts or any other commodities. . . . Airplane dealers in these cities stated they could have sold ten times as many airplanes this year if manufacturers had been able to supply the planes. . . . A few manufacturers who answered inquiries of prospective customers were frank in stating that they could not make delivery within six months as their entire output was sold for six months ahead." The report closed with the statement: "The commission wishes to go on record as stating that the progress of American aeronautics is at present held back by manufacturers' inability to supply aircraft and that the aircraft industry, as a whole, will suffer unless attention is given to the situation and arrangements are made to supply the demand."

INFORMATION AS TO GRAVE LOCATIONS.

The Quartermaster General announces that the records of the Graves Registration Service, which were recently returned to the United States, are being completed as rapidly as possible under the policy now in force, and that his office is prepared to give out information concerning grave locations of the A.E.F. dead. All inquiries requesting location of graves in the A.E.F. should be addressed to the Chief, Graves Registration Service, War Department, Munitions Building, Washington, D.C., and not to France, otherwise there may be delay in reply. Prospective visitors to France in search of graves are informed that there is a Graves Registration Bureau of Information established at 12 Rue Boissy d'Anglais, in Paris, where they will be welcomed and aided in their mission as much as possible.

UNCONSIDERED COST OF AIR DEPARTMENT.

The announcement from the Office of the Secretary of War regarding the reduction of the civilian personnel of the War Department from 37,406 employees at the time the armistice was signed to 21,584 on Dec. 4 calls attention to one feature of the proposal to establish a Department of Aeronautics that appears to be completely overlooked. This is the great expense that would be entailed in the maintenance of such a department in Washington. No one arguing in favor of this plan has made any suggestion as to how extensive its civilian personnel would be, but some idea of this may be gathered from the fact that, according to a recent issue of the London Times, there were 27,000 employees in the Air Ministry in London, the fourth largest number in one government department of Great Britain. The British Air Ministry has always been held up as a model of effectiveness by the advocates of a Department of Aero-

nautics for this country but the recent resignation of Major General Seely as Under Secretary for Air was taken by the British press generally as a sign that all was not well with the Air Ministry, an assumption borne out by General Seely's statement made in offering his resignation in the House of Commons on Nov. 12. Of this situation Aeronautics, the leading British aviation paper, says editorially: "A worse time for this turmoil could not have been chosen. The country and Parliament are thoroughly sick of the Air Ministry and the Royal Air Force. There have been scandals and extravagances, new uniforms and comic opera new ranks."

REDUCTION OF CONTRACTS BY Q.M.C.

Up to Nov. 11, 1918, the Quartermaster General's Office had issued contracts based on the Army programs of July 25, 1918, and Sept. 5, 1918, which anticipated Army strength at a total of 5,550,000 by June 30, 1920. Based on these programs, there were 15,867 contracts and purchase orders outstanding on Nov. 11, 1918, representing a total value of \$1,816,592,749. The problem of reducing contracts was to terminate them without at the same time disrupting the industries of the country which had been engaged in turning out Government supplies, in some cases converting their entire plants to this end. War expenditures of the Army have been reduced more than \$1,420,000,000 by cancellation of Quartermaster contracts following the armistice. Since the close of hostilities the Office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, has terminated to Nov. 15, 1919, 10,427 contracts, representing a value of \$1,420,396,436. Where previously the whole organization of the Quartermaster General's Office had been a machine for turning out at the highest possible speed the supplies that were needed for our ever-increasing armies, this machinery for purchasing was practically reversed. The staffs of contract and purchasing officers of the commodity purchasing divisions of the Quartermaster General's Office were now directed to make settlements and adjustments in relation to the suspension of Government work following the armistice.

U.S.M.C. UNIQUE RECORD IN TARGET PRACTICE.

The unique record of the U.S. Marine Corps in target practice this year is contained in data at Marine headquarters. During the first eleven months of 1919 Marines fired for qualification in ten foreign countries and possessions—Ireland, Siberia, China, Germany, France, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Azores and Nicaragua, and in nineteen states, territories and possessions of the United States, viz.: Virgin Islands, Philippine Islands, Territory of Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico, Maryland, Florida, California, Virginia, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Washington, New Jersey, Colorado, Texas, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire. In conducting this target practice more than 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition were expended and approximately 19,000 out of the 21,000 men firing qualified as marksmen or better. Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., U.S.M.C., has been appointed inspector of target practice, vice Lieut. Col. W. Garland Fay, relieved. Colonel Fay, who is now on leave, served more than a year as inspector and he aided through his enthusiasm and ability very materially in developing the best rifle team the Marine Corps ever had. This team, under the leadership of Major W. Dulty Smith, established remarkable records in the matches at Caldwell and Sea Girt, N.J., of 1919.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Disease conditions among the troops, according to telegraphic reports received in the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army for the week ended Dec. 5, show: Annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes), 732.98; troops in the United States, 682.03. Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only), 641.98; troops in the United States, 591.46. Non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report, 26.87; troops in the United States, 25.83. Annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes), 5.20; troops in the United States, 5.23. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only), 4.38; troops in the United States, 4.62. The "current week" report from the A.E.F. shows annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes), 1147.24; annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only), 1052.47; non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report, 35.34; annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes), 4.98; annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only), 2.49.

RELATIVE PAY OF THE NON-COM. OFFICER.

A captain of Coast Artillery writes: "In connection with the agitation for increase in Army officers' pay, why is so little attention given to the needs of non-commissioned officers? A corporal, responsible for the discipline, drill and equipment of his squad, receives only nine per cent. more than a first class private; a sergeant, liable to have the duties of a platoon commander at any time, only fifteen per cent. more; while a first sergeant, responsible for the company during the periods when no officers are present, and who can make or break the discipline, gets only seventy per cent. more than the lowest private. There is no financial inducement for a soldier to take the responsibilities of an N.C.O., only the pride of rank, which is not sufficient in a new army. The private who happens to be a barber or tailor is a magnate compared to his military superiors."

GENERAL PERSHING'S FINAL REPORT.

A.E.F. History Summarized by its Commander-in-Chief.

The final report of Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, bears the date of Sept. 1, 1919, and was made public on Dec. 14. It is a document of ninety-five pages and is divided into four parts: Part I describing the period of organization; Part II operations; Part III supply, co-ordination, munitions and administration; and Part IV miscellaneous subjects. The report is a valuable historical document and contains several papers hitherto not made public relating to military and shipping agreements entered into between our Government and the governments of the Allied Powers. It gives many details of the operations of the troops that were obtained from General Pershing's report on the combat operations of the A.E.F. which was issued as a supplement to the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1918.

General Pershing begins his report with his assumption of the duties of commander-in-chief of the A.E.F. on May 27, 1917, relates the first response to the appeals of the Allies for American troops by sending to France of the 1st Division and nine regiments of Engineers, and outlines the new Infantry division organization as planned at that time. "In order that the reasons for many important decisions reached in the early history of the A.E.F. may be more clearly understood and the true value of the American effort more fully appreciated" General Pershing gives a summary of the military situation in Europe, by years, from 1914 to the spring of 1917 at the time we entered the war and when the morale of our Allies was at a very low ebb. On July 6, 1917, after reviewing the situation and considering tonnage possibilities General Pershing sent to Washington a message saying: "Plans should contemplate sending over at least 1,000,000 men by next May." On July 16, 1918, we had over 1,200,000 men in France.

By July 11, 1917, the Operations Section of his staff had prepared a general organization project which was adopted in joint conference with the War Department Committee then in France. In forwarding this project General Pershing stated: "It is evident that a force of about 1,000,000 is the smallest unit which in modern war will be a complete, well-balanced, and independent fighting organization. However, it must be equally clear that the adoption of this size force as a basis of study should not be construed as representing the maximum force which should be sent to or which will be needed in France. It is taken as the force which may be expected to reach France in time for an offensive in 1918, and as a unit and basis of organization. Plans for the future should be based, especially in reference to the manufacture of artillery, aviation, and other material, on three times this force—i.e., at least 3,000,000 men." Then follow the projects for organized combat units, the services of the rear, and a priority schedule for the shipment of troops, all these being forwarded to the War Department by Oct. 7. The reason why Lorraine was selected "as the field promising the most fruitful results for the employment of our armies" is then given and for the selection of the Atlantic harbors of France as our ports of debarkation and cargo bases.

A review of the formation of the General Staff is given briefly together with its various functions, and the establishment of the staff college at Langres is described, an institution that graduated 537 staff officers. In this division of the report are also covered the plans worked out for the training of combat troops, the schools established for training commissioned and non-commissioned officers and for special classes of soldiers such as mechanics and cooks. In all instruction the idea of the offensive was forcibly stated and the report states as to the general results obtained: "The system of training profoundly influenced the combat efficiency of our troops by its determined insistence upon an offensive doctrine and upon training in warfare of movement. Instruction which had hitherto been haphazard, varying with the ideas and conceptions of inexperienced commanding officers and indifferent instructors, was brought under a system based on correct principles. Approved and systematic methods were maintained and enforced largely by the continual presence of members of the Training Section with the troops both during the training period and in campaign."

A brief review of the military and political events from the summer of 1917 to the spring of 1918 leads up to the opening of the German offensive of March 21, by which time our 1st, 2d, 26th and 42d Divisions were in the line and the 1st Army Headquarters, Major Gen. Hunter Liggett commanding, was organized.

Agreements for Shipping Troops.

Under the head of "Operations" the report describes the plans that were made and the agreements entered into with the British for the expediting of troops across the Atlantic. With the beginning of the great German offensive of 1918 it soon became evident that this plan, extensive as it was, would have to be expedited, an agreement entered on March 27 stating "that from the present time . . . only American Infantry and machine gun units, organized as that Government may decide, be brought to France." The violence and success of the German attacks in March and later in April caused a further revision of this plan on April 24 when it was decided that during May all the available British and American shipping was to be used for carrying "only the Infantry, machine guns, Engineers, and signal troops of American divisions and brigades . . . and that any shipping in excess of that required for these troops be utilized to transport troops necessary to make these divisions complete." It was at this time that great pressure was brought to bear on the American Government to amalgamate its troops with the French and British, and France and Italy were both urgent in their appeals that we furnish them with replacements or with units to serve in their armies. The Supreme War Council, at a meeting on May 1 and 2, decided that the original idea be adhered to of the American forces being trained to make an American Army.

At that meeting Great Britain also agreed to transport a minimum of 130,000 American troops in May and 150,000 in June with the understanding that "the first six divisions should go to the British for training and service, and that troops sent over in June be allocated for training and service as the American commander-in-chief may determine." The gravity of the situation had brought the Allies to a full realization of the necessity of providing all possible tonnage for the transportation of American troops." Again on June 1 and 2 a still larger shipping program was formulated based on General Foch's statement that the United States should furnish not less than 100 divisions ultimately and that the American levies should not be less than 300,000 a month continuously with a view toward establishing

these 100 divisions at as early a date as possible. On June 3 a cablegram was sent to the War Department (signed by Foch, Milner and Pershing) recommending that 250,000 American troops be sent to France in each of the months of June and July even if the troops sent in July would have had insufficient training.

It is at this point in his report that General Pershing refers to the appointment of the "Allied commander-in-chief. In view of the fact that French authorities have given the date of this appointment as March 27, 1918, we quote the language of the report: "The lack of complete co-operation among the Allies on the Western front had been appreciated and the question of preparation to meet a crisis had already received attention by the Supreme War Council. A plan had been adopted by which each of the Allies would furnish a certain number of divisions for a general reserve to be under the direction of the military representatives of the Supreme War Council of which General Foch was then the senior member. But when the time came to meet the German offensive in March these reserves were not found available and the plan failed. This situation resulted in a conference for the immediate consideration of the question of having an Allied commander-in-chief. After much discussion during which my view favoring such action was clearly stated, an agreement was reached and General Foch was selected. His appointment as such was made April 3 and was approved for the United States by the President on April 16."

Our Troops in Action.

Six pages of the report are given to the employment of the American divisions from March to September. This section opens with a statement as to General Pershing's offering all our combatant troops to General Foch at the time of the first German offensive in 1918 which "meant the dispersion of our troops along the Allied front and a consequent delay in building up a distinctive American force in Lorraine." Of the fight at Cantigny the report says of the German counter-attacks, "the desperate efforts of the Germans gave the fighting at Cantigny a seeming tactical importance entirely out of proportion to the numbers involved." Of the fighting on July 16 General Pershing writes: "On this occasion a single regiment of the 3d Division wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front, while on either flank the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners." And again he notes: "Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed on the field of Soissons by our 1st and 2d Divisions the tide of war was definitely turned in favor of the Allies. . . . In the hard fighting from July 18 to Aug. 6 the Germans were not only halted in their advance, but were driven back from the Marne to the Vesle and committed wholly to the defensive. The force of American arms had been brought to bear in time to enable the last offensive of the enemy to be crushed."

The assembling of the 1st American Army and its operations up to Nov. 11, 1918, fill fifteen pages of the report, General Pershing being emboldened to attempt the St. Mihiel operation and the Meuse-Argonne campaign for the reason that "in my opinion, no other Allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfully the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector." At the conference with Foch on Sept. 2 when the general plan of the Allied advance (of which the American drive toward Sedan and Mezières was a part) was decided on "no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory could be won in 1918." Since the operations of the 2d American Army in the direction of the Briey Basin, planned to begin on Nov. 14, only began with the march eastward on the morning of Nov. 11, the report gives a paragraph to that organization. The portion of the report devoted to operations is brought to a close with brief summaries of the American activities on other fronts including Italy, Russia and Germany, and the return of the troops to the United States.

Appreciation of the Services.

In the third part of the report General Pershing describes the work of the Services of Supply, munitions, and administration. The immensity of the first service is indicated by the fact that it is subdivided under twelve heads and some faint idea of the volume of supplies demanded by the Army and supplied it may be gathered from the statement that to Dec. 31, 1918, the tonnage from the States in food and matériel reached 7,500,000 tons and up to the same date the purchasing agency had bought a total of about 10,000,000 tons abroad, chiefly from France. The supplying of remounts was a very difficult problem, the shortage of animals in our Army being in excess of 106,000 by November, 1918; and "to relieve the crisis in this regard, during the Meuse-Argonne battle, Marshal Foch requisitioned 13,000 animals from the French armies and placed them at my disposal."

Under the head of Discipline General Pershing writes: "This war has only confirmed the lessons of the past. The less experienced divisions, while aggressive, were lacking in the ready skill of habit. They were capable of powerful blows, but their blows were apt to be awkward—teamwork was often not well understood. Flexible and resourceful divisions can not be created by a few maneuvers or by a few months' association of their elements. On the other hand, without the keen intelligence, the endurance, the willingness, and enthusiasm displayed in the training area, as well as on the battlefield, the successful results we obtained so quickly would have been utterly impossible."

In his reference to the Provost Marshal General's Department General Pershing pays this compliment to the much-abused "M.P.s": "The military police of the A.E.F. developed into one of the most striking bodies of men in Europe. Wherever the American soldier went, there our military police were on duty. They controlled traffic in the battle zone, in all villages occupied by American troops, and in many cities through which our traffic flowed; they maintained order, so far as the American soldiers were concerned, throughout France and in portions of England, Italy, Belgium, and occupied Germany. Their smart appearance and military bearing and the intelligent manner in which they discharged their duties left an excellent impression of the typical American on all with whom they came in contact."

The final part of the report is given to summaries of such subjects as prisoners of war, civil administration of occupied territory, execution of armistice terms, our relations with the Allies, welfare work and General Pershing's appreciation of "the splendid ability, loyalty, and efficiency that characterized the services of both combatant and non-combatant individuals and organizations." He specially mentions his Chiefs of Staff, Major Gens. James G. Harbord and James W. McAndrew, and the "Navy in European waters under com-

mand of Admiral Sims." He adds, in conclusion: "Finally, the memory of the unfailing fortitude and heroism of the soldiers of the line fills me with greatest admiration. To them I again pay the supreme tribute. Their devotion, their valor and their sacrifices will live forever in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. In closing this report, Mr. Secretary, I desire to record my deep appreciation of the unqualified support accorded me throughout the war by the President and yourself. My task was simplified by your confidence and wise counsel."

The report is illustrated with sixteen plates including maps of the various sectors in which our troops fought, the successive German defense systems, and diagrams illustrating the flow of supplies to the A.E.F., and the organization projects.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

The annual report of Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated Sept. 30, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The report is even more voluminous than usual, consisting of 2,167 pages, a greater part of it covering river and harbor work.

The present report covers the component Engineer forces organized prior to Aug. 7, 1918, and the additional Engineer forces organized after that date. It states that at the beginning of the fiscal year the Engineer forces in active service of the United States were composed of the Corps of Engineers (Regular Army), the National Guard Engineers, the Engineer Reserve Corps and the National Army Engineers. On Aug. 7, 1918, G.O. 73, War Dept., 1918, prescribed that all the land forces however raised lose their identity in that of the U.S. Army, distinctive appellations heretofore employed being discontinued. This order further prescribed that commissions should be regarded as commissions in the U.S. Army. After the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, the demobilization of Engineer forces raised for the emergency was begun, and by June 30, 1919, was nearing completion.

Officer Personnel.

The number of officers holding commissions in the Corps at end of fiscal year was 740, a net increase during the year of 111. Since July 1, 1918, the corps has lost by death nine of its officers, as follows: Lieut. Col. (brig. gen., N.A.) James F. McIndoe, Capt. (bvt. col., N.A.) James G. B. Lampert, Capt. (majors, N.A.) Alexander P. Cronkhite, John H. Wills, Capt. Don R. Cather, Julian G. Guiteras and Charles D. Harris, and Lieut. Lucien Platt. One hundred and forty-one graduates of the U.S. Military Academy were commissioned as second lieutenants, 79 to date from July 7, 1918, and 62 to date from Nov. 1, 1918.

The effective commissioned strength of the corps available has been seriously depleted by details or assignments. At the end of the fiscal year some of the officers holding commissions in the Regular Corps of Engineers were serving under promotions or details as follows: Appointed as general officers of the line, 8; detailed to General Staff Corps, 14; detailed to Chemical Warfare Service, 3; military attachés or on special missions, 13; total, 38.

There were on duty wholly under the control of the Chief of Engineers 70 out of a total of 252 officers (not including the Chief, those unassigned and in hospital), or approximately 28 per cent., at the declaration of war; 20 out of a total of 439 officers, or approximately 5 per cent., at the date of the armistice; and 80 out of a total of 461 officers, or approximately 17 per cent., at the end of the fiscal year. Similarly, there were performing some duty under the control of the Chief while at the same time performing other duties under various branches, 32 officers, or 13 per cent., at the declaration of war; 10 officers, or 2 per cent., at the signing of the armistice; and 23 officers, or 5 per cent., at the end of the fiscal year. There were on duty detached from the control of the Chief of Engineers, 150 officers, or 59 per cent., at the declaration of war; 409 officers, or 98 per cent., at the signing of the armistice; and 358 officers, or 78 per cent., at the end of the fiscal year. With regard to the character of duty performed, there were engaged on military duty exclusively 185 officers, or 73 per cent., at the declaration of war; 413 officers, or 94 per cent., at the signing of the armistice; and 387 officers, or 84 per cent., at the end of the fiscal year. There were performing both military and non-military duty, 24 officers, or 10 per cent., at the declaration of war; 21 officers, or 5 per cent., at the signing of the armistice; and 48 officers, or 10 per cent., at the end of the fiscal year. There were engaged on non-military duty exclusively, 43 officers, or 17 per cent., at the declaration of war; 5 officers, or 1 per cent., at the signing of the armistice; and 26 officers, or 6 per cent., at the end of the fiscal year.

The work of the corps in the World War was greatly aided by the patriotic spirit of retired officers formerly of the corps who returned to active duty. The cessation of hostilities has permitted the return in part of regular Engineer officers to their peace-time duties, and return of the greater part of the retired officers to inactive duty.

During the fiscal year of 1918 a large number of Engineer officers were commissioned in advanced grades in the National Army. To fill vacancies thus left 71 temporary appointments were made in the grades of first and second lieutenant from deserving non-commissioned officers of the Regular Service. A large number of these temporary officers were promoted to advance grades in the National Army and the U.S. Army. At the end of the fiscal year 1919 six first lieutenants and two second lieutenants were still serving under temporary commissions.

Increase in Engineer Units.

On March 21, 1917, two Engineer trains for Infantry divisions and one for Cavalry division were authorized. On May 12, 1917, four regiments of Engineers were authorized, and the company of mounted Engineers was increased to two full battalions. On June 9, 1917, four Engineer trains for Infantry divisions and one for Cavalry division were authorized. At the close of the fiscal year 1918 the authorized Regular Army Engineer units were: Band, 1; Engineer regiments of six companies each, 7; battalions of mounted Engineers of three companies each, 2; Engineer trains for Regular Army Infantry divisions, 6; Engineer trains for Regular Army Cavalry divisions, 2. The only change during the fiscal year 1919 was effected by the appropriations act which authorized a band for each Engineer regiment.

From this it is seen that just prior to and during the war there was a great increase in the Regular Army-Engineer units. Owing to this fact and to the great demand for officers of the corps for other than engineer work and to assist in the organization of Engineer units

It was not possible during the period of the war to officer the Engineer units of the Regular Army entirely by officers of the Regular Service. As far as possible the senior officers were Regulars. The vacancies remaining were filled by the appointment as temporary officers of deserving non-commissioned officers and by the detail to active service of officers in the Engineer Reserve Corps and by the assignment of Engineer officers of the National Army.

Throughout the fiscal year the two mounted battalions,
(Continued on page 502.)

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL OF ARMY.

The report of Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, U.S.A., Surgeon General of the Army, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated Oct. 8, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The report, which is a very extended one and includes the activities of the American Expeditionary Forces, consists of two volumes of 2,565 pages in all. It contains statistics for the calendar year 1918 and an account of the general activities of the Medical Department, together with a financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1919.

The Surgeon General in a letter of transmission which accompanies the report proper, says that the period covered by the report of 1918 and by this one has been one of the most memorable in the history of this country. Never before in the history of this country has the Government put so large an armed force into the field as during the year 1918. During the Civil War the maximum strength of the U.S. Army, including both Regulars and Volunteers, was approximately 860,000. Of this number 300,000 were absent from duty for various causes. The maximum forces for the U.S. Army, excluding the Navy and Marine Corps, were, in October, 1918, over 3,500,000.

The part that the Medical Department of the Army and the medical profession of the country had to play is partially outlined in the report of 1918 and in the present one. Practically the entire medical profession became the Medical Department of the Army and Navy.

Increase in Medical Personnel.

At the beginning of the war the entire Medical Department, including commissioned officers, contract surgeons, Army nurses, and civilian employees, numbered 8,634. This personnel reached a maximum of 354,796, almost three times the strength of the entire Army a few years before the beginning of the war. The Medical Corps increased from 833 to 30,591, commissioned ambulance service from 0 to 200, commissioned Dental Corps from 86 to 4,620, commissioned Veterinary Corps from 62 to 2,002, contract surgeons from 181 to 939, commissioned Sanitary Corps from 0 to 2,919, Army Nurse Corps from 403 to 21,480, enlisted personnel from 6,619 to 281,341, and civilian employees from 450 to 10,695.

The hospital facilities in this country had to be expanded from the needs of an army of less than 100,000 to the needs of one of nearly 2,000,000. They had to be adequate to care not only for the sick from ordinary causes, but for the large number of additional sick resulting from epidemics that always sweep through camps containing a large number of recently assembled men, and also the overwhelming and unparalleled epidemic of influenza with pneumonia. In addition, hospitalization had to be provided for the sick and wounded returned to this country from the forces overseas.

In the A.E.F. it was necessary to provide also for the great number of wounded necessarily resulting when the large American Army engaged in active military combat with the well-organized and resourceful enemy. How well this work was accomplished is now a matter of history. Hospitals of 1,000 to 2,000 beds, or larger, sprang into existence almost overnight. During the great influenza epidemic it was necessary to extemporize emergency hospitals by the use of barracks and tents. Never before, either in the Army or in civil life, had the hospitals been so overwhelmingly crowded. In the A.E.F., where a small division of troops had landed during the late spring and early summer, there sprang into existence from nothing a total of about 300,000 hospital beds, including the emergency beds and those in convalescent camps. At the time of the armistice a little less than 195,000 of these beds were occupied. There were thus provided in the A.E.F. hospital facilities for 15 men out of every 100. One of the special developments in the A.E.F. was the hospital center; hospital cities where a number of base hospitals were assembled. The beds in some of them numbered 25,000 or more.

One of the most important duties of the Medical Department was the physical examination of the men who voluntarily enlisted or who were drafted. A soldier who is physically unfit is not only of no use, but is an actual hindrance. It is stated here that one-third, and more, of all the men who offer to enlist in the Regular Army are rejected; and it is reasonable to suppose that very many enrolled for the volunteer service would, if critically examined, be pronounced physically incapacitated for the arduous duties of a soldier.

Medical Department Overcame Difficulties.

At the beginning of the war the work of procurement and distribution of all medical and hospital supplies devolved upon the Medical Department. Before 1914 many of the drugs and much of the surgical equipment used had been imported from Germany. During the years elapsing before the active participation of this country in the World War the chemical and drug industry and that of surgical equipment had been greatly expanded. Further expansion and organization were necessary. The tremendous task of mobilizing the entire productive activities of the drug trade in this country and of production of surgical dressings and hospital equipment was successfully accomplished.

The work of caring for the sick and wounded was, indeed, a tremendous undertaking. During the year the total number of sick officers and enlisted men that required hospital treatment or treatment in quarters was 2,833,204. This number does not include soldiers treated for minor ailments and does not include civilians attached to the medical personnel. Of this total of cases of sickness 2,422,362 resulted from disease, 182,789 from ordinary injuries, 228,053 from battle injuries. If the same rates for admissions had prevailed during 1917-18 as during the first two years of the Civil War there would have been 9,759,847 admissions for disease, and with the same as during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection 6,385,683 admissions. It may then be said that preventive medicine resulted in the saving of 6,869,571 cases of sickness as compared with the Civil War and 3,495,407 as compared with the Spanish-American War.

Influenza was the leading cause of admission in every country where troops of the United States were serving.

This disease caused for all officers 31.82 per cent. of the total sickness; for enlisted men, American troops, 28.26 per cent., and for native troops 36.61 per cent. For officers, bronchitis caused the second highest number of admissions, ten per cent. of the total. For enlisted men, American troops, mumps stood second with 7.15 per cent. of the total, and for native troops (of the specified diseases) measles stood second with 5.31 per cent.

Deaths in Action and from Disease.

Of deaths, 47,824 occurred during the year as a result of disease; 3,500 as the result of ordinary injuries; 13,735 (so far reported) as the result of wounds in action, and according to reports received from the Central Records Office in France 33,711 were killed in action and 648 were lost at sea. (Of those killed in action only 4,533 were reported to this office.) The total number of deaths according to the above figures is 98,978.

During 1917 there were 4,159 deaths, 3,330 of which resulted from disease and 829 from injuries of various kinds. The total number of deaths for the two years, so far reported to this office, including the killed in action, was 103,137. Of this number of deaths 50,714 were from disease, 52,423 occurred as the result of injuries of various kinds (33,711 were killed in action, 13,725 died of wounds, 648 were lost at sea, 4,329 were from ordinary accidents).

If the same rates for diseases had prevailed during 1917-18 as prevailed during 1861-62 and 1898-99, there would have been for the 1861-62 figures 186,037 deaths, and for the 1898-99 figures 62,215 deaths. It may then again be said that preventive medicine resulted in the saving of a loss of life from disease of 135,323 lives as compared with the Civil War days and 11,501 lives as compared with the days of the Spanish-American War and Philippine insurrection. Had it not been for influenza and pneumonia the total rates for the years 1917-18 would have, indeed, been very small, both for admissions and for deaths.

Influenza was the leading cause of death with the exception of the Philippines, where lobar pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia were the first cause. For officers influenza caused 47.31 per cent. of the total deaths from diseases; for enlisted men, American troops, 48.61 per cent., and for native troops 42.03 per cent. For officers broncho-pneumonia and lobar pneumonia stood second and third, causing together 26.67 per cent. of the total deaths. The same two diseases stood second and third for enlisted men, causing 32.35 per cent. of the total deaths, and for native troops also, causing 31.40 per cent. of the total. Influenza then with lobar pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia caused 73.97 per cent. of the total deaths for officers from disease, 80.87 per cent. for enlisted men, American troops, and 73.43 per cent. for native troops.

Of the men mustered into the military service 115,664 were discharged for disability. This includes 9,710 who after being held a few days in camp for observation were reported as discharged from the draft. Of the total 1,862 were discharged as result of ordinary injuries and 290 of battle injuries. The larger number of discharges for battle injuries will occur during the present year. Tuberculosis was the leading cause of discharge except in Europe, American troops in Panama, native troops in Porto Rico. For these the principal cause of discharge was psychasthenia, epilepsy, dementia praecox.

During the Civil War and the Spanish-American War it was the gastrointestinal diseases and the specified fevers that caused the high rates both for admissions and for deaths, while in 1917-18 it was the acute infectious diseases, and particularly the acute respiratory type, that caused them in the U.S. and in Europe; especially influenza. Influenza, together with its complications, was charged with 688,869 cases of sickness. It caused 23,007 deaths, a rate of 9.14. Approximately 82 per cent. of all the deaths during 1918 were attributed to the acute respiratory diseases. The rate would be 15.64 per 1,000. If this rate be deducted from the total rate for the Army, 18.82, it would have a low rate of 3.18 for the year.

The next most important cause of deaths during 1917 and 1918 was measles. This swept through the camps and particularly through the Southern camps during the latter part of 1917. The disease never reached serious proportion after the year 1918. In 1917 it caused in the U.S. for enlisted men 947 deaths, 31.74 per cent. of the total, a death rate of 1.70. The rate for deaths in 1918 was 0.87, or about one-half what it had been in 1917. Scarlet fever, diphtheria and mumps all had higher rates during 1917 and 1918 than during 1861-62. Mumps was an especially important disease on account of the great loss of time occasioned by it, a total for all classes of troops and officers of 2,926,655 days. It was the gastrointestinal diseases and fevers where the great gain was shown, as compared with the rates for the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. There were only 1,083 cases and 158 deaths. At no time was typhoid fever of any serious importance except during the latter part of 1918 in France. That the artificial immunity of a greater number of men did not break down is evidence of the high protective immunity conferred by the typhoid vaccination. For malarial fevers there were 14,087 admissions during 1917 and 1918 and 31 deaths.

For diseases of the intestines, diarrhea and dysentery, the rate for admissions in 1917-18 was one-twenty-fifth
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REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The annual report of Arthur Yager, Governor of Porto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and dated Sept. 30, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The year was undoubtedly the most exciting and eventful in the history of Porto Rico. It saw transition from a state of worldwide war to the blessings and problems of peace. There came to Porto Rico the greatest, most alarming, and most destructive earthquake that ever visited the island. This was quickly followed by a widespread and alarming epidemic of influenza, which numbered its fatalities by the thousand. The return to Porto Rico of large bodies of laborers taken to the continent by the War Department for urgent war work just before the armistice, and the rapid demobilization of the large body of soldiers forming the Porto Rico contingent of the National Army, brought many difficult problems of unemployment and re-employment.

All of the various forms of war work were diligently carried on in Porto Rico. During the fiscal year there was carried out a campaign for the united war fund for the use of the seven great organizations for training camp activities, which resulted in total contributions of about \$150,000. Porto Rico loyally and cheerfully supported the World War to the best of her ability.

Domestic and Foreign Trade.

The external trade reached a total of \$141,896,400, which is \$4,223,096 in excess of the record-breaking

figures of the previous year. The total exports increased in value about \$5,500,000 over those of the previous year, going up to \$79,496,040 from \$74,294,022. This figure was exceeded only once in the history of the island, namely, in 1917. The total imports were \$62,200,360. The trade balance in favor of Porto Rico was \$17,095,680. The exportation of articles other than sugar was \$31,404,241, which was about a million and one-half dollars less than the previous year. The total imports, valued at \$62,400,360, were just about \$1,000,000 less than the unprecedented figures of the previous year. However, the imports from foreign countries were increased by about \$60,000.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The report of Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks, C.M.C., U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the fiscal year 1919, and dated Oct. 1, 1919, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. It shows that expenditures for work performed under the supervision of the bureau during the year totaled \$141,912,119.95. Six hundred public works contracts were executed during the year. Since July 1, 1919, 29 public works contracts have been executed. For the fiscal years 1917, 1918 and 1919 there was appropriated for work over which the bureau has cognizance a total of \$342,059,966.86. Of this \$33,609,000 was for maintenance and contingent expenses of yards and stations and \$308,450,966.86 for public works. On July 1, out of total appropriated, there was unobligated \$21,831,239.01.

Drydock 4, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., was substantially complete April 1, 1919, and has been in use since shortly after that date. Progress of Drydock 1, naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, has been very satisfactory. The dock was 99 per cent. complete at end of the fiscal year. The construction of Drydock 3, navy yard, Philadelphia, delayed by difficult subsoil conditions, is now going forward very rapidly, final completion being estimated for Jan. 1, 1921. Plans and specifications for Drydock 1, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., were completed and bids requested on May 19, 1919. All bids were considered unsatisfactory and were rejected. No further action looking to the construction of this dock is contemplated at this time. The drydock at Hunters Point, Calif., belonging to the Union Iron Works Drydock Co., was used for the first time in the docking of destroyers in October, 1918. The Commonwealth drydock at South Boston, Mass., which the Navy has been authorized by special act of Congress to purchase, was substantially complete, and the draft of the contract for its final purchase was in process of preparation. The Emergency Fleet Corporation, U.S. Shipping Board, twin drydocks at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., were about 80 per cent. complete at the end of the fiscal year. Final completion is expected soon.

As during the preceding two years, a large part of the bureau's activities pertained to the improving and equipping of navy yards for the construction of ships, and, as heretofore, the work was done principally at the main shipbuilding yards, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Mare Island and Puget Sound. Facilities for large reserve storage were installed at Boston, New York and Charleston. The New York plant, located at Constable Hook, is the most extensive and provides for the storage of 700,000 tons of coal at an average price per ton of coal of \$1.56; the Boston plant provides for the storage of 52,000 tons of coal and the Charleston plant for approximately 120,000 tons. For the rapid delivery of coal to transports, two bunkering depots, one at Hoboken and the other at the Norfolk-Newport News Embarkation Center, were provided. At the Hoboken plant, provision is made for the coaling of 12 ships at one time. A contract for 12 concrete underground reservoirs for fuel oil storage at Yorktown, Va., had been made prior to beginning of the fiscal year, and in September, 1918, contract was awarded for the necessary equipment. Plans were also prepared for the water supply system and for quarters, but contracts were not made owing to lack of funds. Plans were prepared and bids taken for an underground oil storage plant for Mare Island, but as bids exceeded funds available, the work was not placed under contract. Construction work on the oil storage plants at Guam, Melville, Puget Sound and San Diego proceeded during the year.

Emergency Plant Extension Work.

The Navy emergency plant extension work, supervised by the bureau at 47 private plants, was practically completed during the year. Thirty-six of these plants have been engaged in the construction of destroyers, scout cruisers, submarines, mine sweepers, and accessories for these vessels, and of the Eagle boats built by the Ford Motor Co. Two have provided for the storage of coal, one for production of airplane propellers, and eight for production of shafting and ordnance material. The total cost, including machinery and equipment, will be approximately \$72,000,000. The ultimate disposition of these improvements and plants has, in most cases, not been determined.

Seventy-five contracts for the construction of naval training camps and appurtenances were let during the year. The cost aggregate was \$22,625,900.57. At the cessation of hostilities several training-camp projects were in preparation which, upon signing of the armistice, were canceled. These projects included an extension of Wissahickon Barracks to accommodate 4,000 additional men, addition to outgoing detention camp at Great Lakes, detention camp for 1,000 men at Puget Sound, officers' material school at the navy yard, Mare Island, Calif. At the end of the year work was still in progress on training camps at Coddington Point, Newport, R.I.; Great Lakes, Ill.; Hampton Roads, Va.; marine barracks, Parris Island, S.C.; and Quantico, Va., which are all permanent establishments.

During the year there were let 217 contracts for aviation, submarine and ordnance projects, at a total cost of \$17,000,000, individual contracts ranging in amounts from \$2,000 to \$1,000,000. The work comprised completion of air stations, development of ammunition depots and ordnance stations, development of submarine section bases.

Specifications were prepared and a contract made for completion of eight 820-foot steel towers at Lafayette radio station in France, which was started last year by an enrolled naval force. A radio station to surpass in power any other in the world, to be located at Monroe, N.C., was studied, plans being prepared to cover construction of 20 towers. Bids were received for steel towers of 600 and 820 feet in height and for radial brick towers 500 feet in height. Plans for two 450-foot steel towers at South San Francisco and one 600-foot tower at Guam were prepared and contracts made.

The largest Marine Corps project handled was the

expeditionary base at San Diego. A contract for filling a very considerable area had been entered into the previous year, and during year 1919 contract was made for six barracks buildings, involving an expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000. It is expected that this work will be completed as planned, provided funds are made available. Since the armistice no purchases have been made. No surplus stock of equipment was accumulated during the war so that there was none to be disposed of when hostilities ceased. Equipment to the value of approximately \$300,000 was turned over to the Army abroad and the equivalent in kind received from the Army at home.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the bureau had in hand, unobligated, \$45,894,952.66, and on July 1, 1919, \$21,632,803.98. The latter amount will be largely obligated early in the current fiscal year for approved projects. On July 1, 1919, the bureau had 497 memorandum accounts of appropriations and 15,279 allotment accounts open. During the year, 20,570 purchase requisitions were received and 15,950 approved. From the beginning of the fiscal year to the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, there were awarded 281 contracts, involving approximately \$38,822,016. From Nov. 11, 1918, to the end of the year there were awarded 320 contracts, involving approximately \$25,276,938, making in all 601 awards, approximating \$64,098,955. There were also entered into 112 supplemental agreements, involving \$10,364,521, making a total contract obligation for the year \$74,463,521. In addition, change orders to both contracts and supplemental agreements have been issued, which will increase the foregoing obligation. No cost-plus contracts were awarded during the year. During the previous fiscal year 735 contracts involving approximately \$84,700,000 were awarded.

On the date of the armistice the Civil Engineer Corps consisted of 74 Regular officers, 20 temporary officers, and 110 Reserve officers. On June 30, 1919, the Civil Engineer Corps consisted of 74 Regular officers, 28 temporary, and 57 Reserve. On Oct. 1, 1919, the date of this report, the Civil Engineer Corps consisted of 74 Regular officers, 31 temporary and 45 Reserve. At the present time the bureau's force consists of 9 Navy officers, 4 Reserve officers, 173 technical employees, 170 clerks (including Reservists transferred), messengers, laborers, and charwomen. The force is now approximately five times what it was in July, 1916, while the work under the bureau on the basis of funds available for work under its cognizance is now approximately 24 times greater than in 1916. The services of women have been utilized to a large extent, especially in the clerical force and naval reservists.

REPORT OF BOARD ON NAVAL BASES.

The Special Board of Inspection of Naval Bases, etc., on the Pacific coast, composed of Rear Admiral J. S. McKean; Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Comdr. J. C. Hilton, of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has made report to the Secretary of the Navy, printed as Appendix D, of the Secretary's annual report. The present Pacific coast bases with the extensions and developments recommended therefor, and the new bases recommended to be established as being necessary for the operations of the fleet in the Pacific, in brief are as follows:

For San Diego, Calif., the board agrees with the recommendations of the Helm Commission as to the necessity for an aviation training and operating station on North Island, San Diego Harbor. The operations of the fleet on the west coast will require additional facilities, consisting of a supply base, a repair base for all but capital ships, and a large addition to the Fuel Supply Base.

At San Pedro, Calif., the board recommends that there be developed a submarine base on the site previously owned by the city of Los Angeles, extended in area to make it a practicable site.

In San Francisco, Calif., at Mare Island, the board recommends that no further effort be made to maintain depths beyond the natural depth of twenty-six feet; that Mare Island be retained as a hospital and magazine site, and that its industrial use be limited, after a new deep-water base is completed, to ships drawing not more than twenty-six feet and for such new construction work as may be assigned. At Hunters Point further borings should be taken before the board finally decides as between this site and Alameda for a new deep-water naval docking and repair base. At the Alameda site the board also recommends additional borings. If these borings prove this site to be satisfactory, it should be the site selected for the deep-water base on San Francisco Bay, but the area proposed by the Helm Commission should be increased for a destroyer basin and a submarine basin.

At Columbia river the board recommends obtaining the Tongue Point site recommended by the Helm Commission, but that the area be extended as far along the shore as the John Day river, and that this site be developed for a destroyer, submarine, and aviation base.

At Puget Sound the board recommends that the Bremerton Navy Yard be developed to the capacity of its present area and water front for the use of capital ships. That a site at the Pacific Torpedo Station be developed as a submarine base, and that only extensive repairs and rebuilding of submarines be undertaken at Bremerton. The board recommends that there be developed a submarine, destroyer and aviation operating base on Edie Hook, Port Angeles, Wash.

The board recommends that a complete first-class naval base, capable of taking care of the whole fleet, be developed in the Hawaiian Islands as a strategic necessity; the only site available is in Pearl Harbor, which, in the opinion of the board, should be immediately developed as a first-class naval base. When developed according to the plans proposed this base, taken together with the commercial harbor of Honolulu, will furnish a satisfactory base for the whole fleet.

A number of other sites proposed for various activities were inspected, but in the opinion of the board none of them are necessary to the successful operation and maintenance of the fleet on the Pacific coast. Some might, in time of war, be occupied as temporary bases, but this can readily be done when the necessity arises. The board did not have opportunity to visit Balboa, but from previous studies of the facilities of the canal, is of the opinion and recommends that the Navy Department should cooperate fully with the canal authorities in the development of the docking and repair facilities of Balboa. There should, undoubtedly, be an operating base for submarines, destroyers, and aircraft in Panama Bay, and the Navy should utilize Balboa when use will not interfere with commercial facilities. This port must be considered one of the most important bases on the Pacific coast.

The board did not have opportunity to visit Guam or the Philippines, but from previous studies is convinced of the necessity of the development of a first-class naval

base, up to the limits up to the harbor of Apra, Island of Guam, and of a second-class base, capable of maintaining destroyers and submarines for the protection of Manila bay, in time of war, and for docking and repair of large ships, both naval and commercial, in time of peace; at Cavite, P.I.

At Great Lakes Training Station, having in view the training facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it is not believed necessary to provide for a capacity in excess of 20,000 which, in emergency, might be increased to 25,000.

The Special Board has used the very valuable report of the Helm Commission as a basis for all its investigations, inspectors, and reports. It makes the following estimates for appropriations: San Pedro, Calif., \$5,000,000; Columbia river, \$5,000,000; Edie Hook, Port Angeles, Wash., \$3,498,600; Keyport, Wash., \$2,871,000; Bremerton Navy Yard, Wash., \$4,065,750; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$27,184,000; San Diego, Calif., \$27,790,000; San Francisco, Calif., \$42,313,200; total, \$157,738,350.

While this total seems to be an immense sum, the board adds, considering the financial conditions of our country, to recommend for expenditure within the next five years, it is of the opinion that no items are recommended that are not necessary to the efficient and economical maintenance and operation of the fleet; that the providing of these necessary facilities can be done in time of peace at much less cost than they can be improvised and rushed under either war conditions or conditions preceding a threatened war.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

In the report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, U.S. Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of Bureau, states that the total expenditures for that year, including sums expended jointly with the Bureau of Steam Engineering, approximated \$405,000,000. On April 6, 1917, there were eight navy yards and eight private yards building naval vessels. They had a total of seventy-four shipways, just half of which were then occupied by vessels for the Navy. During the war the available ships at navy yards were increased from seventeen to twenty-one, and at the eight private yards from fifty-seven to eighty-three, in addition to which further facilities became available by assigning naval work to other private yards, and by the development of three new yards, namely, the permanent destroyer plant at Squantum, Mass., with ten ways; the temporary Risdon plant at San Francisco, with seven ways, also devoted exclusively to destroyer work; and the temporary plant installed by the Ford Motor Company for the Eagle type patrol boats, with twenty-one building berths. Altogether, and not counting facilities for small craft such as submarine chasers, the number of ways available for naval work was fully doubled during the war.

The bureau and the Construction Corps continued to labor under the handicap of a shortage of trained naval constructors. This condition was recognized long before the war and provisions were incorporated in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, which will cure it in time. During the war these provisions were virtually suspended, no details having been made to the Construction Corps until a short time before the armistice. A large number of Reserves and temporary constructors were appointed from warrant officers and from civil life, and in spite of all handicaps the zeal and devotion to duty of the members of the Construction Corps—Regulars, Reserves and temporaries—resulted in a performance during the war of which they may well be proud.

New Construction.

The report gives the three-year building program, first provided for in the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916, and authorized to be completed in the Naval Appropriation Act for 1919, approved July 1, 1918, which we have heretofore noted, and tells of the progress made. On March 7, 1919, the Secretary directed work formally suspended upon the battle cruisers, and during his trip abroad in the spring of 1919 the Secretary and the chiefs of the technical bureaus who accompanied him discussed fully with the heads and officers of the Admiralties in France, Italy and England the questions at issue. On June 24, 1919, the General Board recommended that the battle cruisers be built as a distinct type, but that the designs be changed to provide materially greater protection against gunfire and underwater attack, the resulting increase of displacement and reduction of speed—probably less than two knots—being accepted. This was approved by the department. The new plans necessary were prepared with the greatest expedition possible and furnished the contractors and the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Sept. 5, 1919. The principal characteristics of these vessels after modification of the plans are: Length between perpendiculars, 850 feet; length over all, 874 feet; breadth, extreme, 105 feet 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; mean draft, about 31 feet; displacement, about 43,500 tons; speed, about 33.25 knots; armament: eight 16-inch guns in four turrets; sixteen 6-inch guns; four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns; four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; four 21-inch deck torpedo tubes.

Aircraft Activities.

After the cessation of activities abroad, a considerable amount of aircraft material was returned to this country. Due to hurried shipment, its condition was not good. It has been carefully sorted and that serviceable sent to proper storage. A number of airships of foreign manufacture and types were included. Hangars are not available and they are necessarily being stored deflated. Such aircraft and equipment as could be sold abroad were disposed of in this way, but the amount so eliminated was small. Sale of surplus aircraft in this country has been recommended.

At the Naval Aircraft Factory the first factory-built plane was shipped April 2, 1918. In June the plant was producing one machine per day, and by July 1 had completed its first order for 50 H-16 flying boats. Production kept up at a maximum rate until curtailed by cessation of hostilities. The factory reservation includes 41 acres. The buildings have 888,935 square feet of floor space. Due to curtailment of production more space has become available for storage of surplus aircraft. On June 30, 1918, 339,955 square feet, normally in use for manufacturing, was in use for storage purposes. The estimated value of production by the factory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was \$8,551,574. Experimental and research work was continued with results of much value, especially in connection with woods, metals, fabrics, coatings, etc. Designs were developed for a fighting seaplane having two engines arranged in tandem. To stimulate aid from civilian designers, bids were advertised for small seaplanes possibly capable of being launched from a ship steaming into the wind. The

results from this innovation were gratifying and small experimental orders for three types were placed.

Patrol Boats and Submarine Chasers.

The satisfactory performances, at sea and under service conditions, of the submarine chasers and Eagle type patrol boats, are considered worthy of mention. More than 400 of the 110-foot boats, including 100 for the French government, were ready for commission prior to the armistice, and did splendid service. Although only three Eagles had reached the Atlantic before the close of navigation in 1918, trials and service indicate their success as a type, and their suitability for employment as gunboats. Of the 60 boats ordered finished 53 have been completed up to Oct. 15, 1919. Experience has shown that patrol vessels capable of staying at sea in all kinds of weather can be built in large numbers in a short space of time. They cannot replace the destroyer, which war experience demonstrated to be the most effective anti-submarine type, but form a valuable supplement.

At the Experimental Model Basin the results obtained in self-propelled tests of models of different classes of vessels have been very gratifying. Sufficient experience has been obtained to indicate that revolutions per minute and shaft horsepower for a ship may be estimated with great accuracy from the results of model tests. A number of tests were made on seaplane floats and flying boat models. Notable experiments along this line were made in the design of the NC class of flying boats.

ENCOURAGING MILITARY VIEWS.

To the members of Congress there came on Dec. 8 a booklet containing "An Outline of a Military Policy without Militarism," from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, with a foreword signed by Atholl McBean, president. The subject matter of the booklet, we understand, was prepared by a military committee of the chamber. Regardless of some of the peculiar suggestions contained in the outline, and its very strong leaning toward the upbuilding of a federalized National Guard, the purpose of the San Francisco body deserves encouragement and commendation, particularly as the chamber emphatically adopts a platform committing itself to adequate military preparedness. "We believe," says the statement signed by President McBean, "that the greatest contribution to the insurance of peace that America can make is an adequate military preparation; and in these days of serious social unrest, as a matter of internal economy, adequate military preparation with the existence of properly organized, trained and equipped military forces is imperative." Faulty as the proposed military policy outlined by the San Francisco Chamber is as a whole, there are several proposals which show that responsible citizens of the West Coast are aiming in the right direction, particularly in the proposal that no National Guard receive Federal appropriations or Federal assistance unless it is thoroughly Federalized; in demanding universal military training for at least six months; in proposing that Guard officers must be selected from the Officers' Reserve Corps, or from ex-Guard officers, or those now in the Guard who served with credit in the World War. While there is discernible in Congress considerable sentiment favorable to the plan of organizing divisional units according to the geographical lines adhered to in the war into which men from the training camps would flow, a plan which was described at length by General Pershing at his hearing recently, the military committees of Congress are not committed to such a plan and are still open to suggestion. Consequently the proposal of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce adds additional influence to the adoption of some plan whereby the trained boys would be furloughed into a reserve, a condition which the so-called General Staff bill failed to provide for.

The military policy proposed in this outline would provide for a standing Army of 250,000 men, exclusive of Philippine Scouts, enlisted men of Medical Department and the unassigned recruits, with commissioned personnel necessary to such a force, to provide for use in connection with universal military training, and for detail to National Guard units in their training and maintenance at Army standards. Universal military training is advocated, to commence at eighteen years or within two years thereafter, with authority to make temporary exemption not beyond age of twenty-six years. Exemptions from military training to be as provided in Section 7 of H.R. 8068, introduced in the House July 31, 1919, by Mr. Kahn. Training to be for one year, with proviso that at the end of six months the man in training may be indefinitely furloughed from the Army or Navy on condition that he enlist in the National Guard (including Naval Militia) of his state for three years, if the Guard of that state is federalized and recognized as maintained at proper standard.

Any man enlisting in the Guard while on furlough who fails to render honest and faithful service to be recalled from furlough and compelled to serve out his training period in the Army or Navy.

The officers of the National Guard, it is proposed, shall be appointed by the governor of the state for life during good behavior from Officers' Reserve Corps officers approved by the War or Navy Departments. No state to receive any Federal appropriations or property for the use of its National Guard unless maintained at standards approved by the War or Navy Departments, and unless its officers are appointed as above.

The National Guard to be entitled to Federal recognition must participate annually in maneuvers with the standing forces for two or three weeks unless excused by reason of lack of adequate appropriations to cover the cost. Officers and men during maneuvers would receive pay of their grades, but no other pay from the U.S. Government except when called by it to active service or drafted into the military forces; but the states must provide pay whenever called into active service by the states, which should be same as for like grades in the Army or Navy.

Officers in the Reserve Corps holding commissions in the National Guard should not forfeit commissions if called to active service as Reserve Corps officers by the U.S., unless the Government order calling them to service should otherwise direct. The states to entitle their National Guard to Federal recognition and appropriations must enact the necessary Guard legislation to comply with these provisions hereof. The states to remain free to organize, train and officer their National Guard as they may desire if they do not care to receive Federal recognition or appropriations or have a Guard into which their citizens may elect to enlist and save six months' training.

The Army, the outline proposes, should be maintained at 250,000 men, by voluntary enlistment as far as possible, but by draft from men in training camps after six months' service as necessary.

MEMORIAL OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

Again as in past years we have received many requests for the reprinting, at the Christmas season, of the editorial entitled "Is There a Santa Claus?" which appeared originally in the New York Sun. Its author, the late Francis Pharcellus Church, whose death occurred in 1906, gave nearly half a century of faithful service to the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, continuing his business connection and valued advice to this paper during his long years of service to the editorial department of the Sun. In deference to the requests we receive and to perpetuate the memory of its author, we reprint the article below:

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of the Sun:

Dear Editor: I am eight years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says, "If you see it in The Sun it's so." Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O'HANLON.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the scepticism of a sceptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies. You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus? Thank God! He lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

NAVY MORALE DIVISION.

The 6th Division (Morale) of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is not only making marked progress in its work, but it has been assigned office space of its own in the seventh wing of the Navy building at Washington. Under the direction of Comdr. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., and without expense to the department, this portion of the wing was reconstructed so as to provide a large central room in which to display the "instruments" of the division, handsomely framed photographs showing the complete industry included in the Navy's technical instruction of young men, paintings of war incidents, trophies, etc., and the equipment necessary to test the moving picture films which are now distributed to all ships and shore stations. In the short time this division has been operating it has become thoroughly imbued with the enthusiasm of Commander Mayo, so that its activities, from religion to "general information," require a pamphlet of instructions of 106 pages and 468 paragraphs. At a meeting of officers for morale at the department on Dec. 16 it was decided to take over the buildings, equipment and workers of the Welfare organizations now installed at naval stations on Jan. 1. The Committee of Eleven, representing the Welfare organizations, will also turn over to the Navy a substantial fund to carry on the work to the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1920. The work of these organizations will continue exactly as before, except that the workers will be paid by the Navy. In the event that the work is cut down the civilians who are to be discharged will receive ninety days' notice. The same uniform will be worn, but without insignia, until such time as a new uniform is adopted for these welfare specialists. The buildings will be known as clubs, and the designation "hut," which is not American, will be abolished. Each station will select an appropriate name for its club from a list of Navy heroes, such as Paul Jones, Farragut, Dewey, etc. The Marine Corps clubs will follow the same method. In connection with the rapidly expanding motion picture portion of the 6th Division's work, the rifle and pistol range at the New York Navy Yard has been turned over to the division and is being converted into a motion picture repair, inspection and storage plant, where large quantities of film purchased for use of the ships and stations will be inspected and shipped. The division has also perfected arrangements for the first use of colored lantern slides made on film to illustrate its lectures on ports of the world now supplied to each ship when ordered on a cruise.

PRODUCTS 2-INCH GUNS ON WAR AIRPLANES.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Army Air Service, in an address at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 17, made the prediction that artillery would soon be mounted on and fired from American airplanes. He said: "Many persons believe airplanes cannot stand the strain caused by the firing of cannon mounted on them, but I believe the plan is perfectly feasible and that artillery will be effectively utilized on airplanes in the next war. Nearly two years ago I saw a French 75-mm. gun mounted on a

French airplane, and the gun was fired without damaging the plane. I believe 3-inch artillery will be mounted on American airplanes in a comparatively short time." General Mitchell also said that a new use in war would be made of parachutes and that men armed with machine guns would be dropped from airplanes into enemy territory with demoralizing effect.

NAVY URGES IMPROVEMENT ON WEST COAST.

Urging that steps be taken immediately to secure from Congress authorization and an appropriation for improvement of the entrance to San Francisco harbor, Secretary Daniels on Dec. 13 sent a letter to the Secretary of War, in which was enclosed a letter from Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding the Pacific Fleet. The latter recommends a channel forty feet wide, and preferably a forty-five foot channel based on estimates of Col. F. V. Abbott, acting Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. The Secretary's letter states: "The largest Navy vessels have a mean draft of thirty-three feet and may at times draw more than that. The entrance to San Francisco harbor for vessels of that draft is very unsatisfactory. Bonita channel contains dangerous rocks, the channel across the bar is not of sufficient depth, and the south channel is not of sufficient depth and is tortuous. The department considers it a matter of grave importance that steps be taken immediately to provide an entrance to San Francisco Bay that will give a channel across the bar of at least forty-two feet in depth and fifteen hundred feet in width. San Francisco Bay is the Navy's most important base on the Pacific coast and there is only one other base at the present time to be utilized, namely, Puget Sound. It is requested that steps be taken to secure Congressional authority and appropriation for providing this channel during the present session."

ORGANIZING THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Force, in accordance with instructions noted on page 461, our issue of Dec. 13, is being organized into units and divisions to provide a means for giving enrolled members an opportunity to perform drills and cruises necessary to gain confirmation for those who are not yet confirmed and to maintain the efficiency of those already confirmed. It is expected at the Navy Department that vessels will shortly be assigned to all naval districts and that certain shore armories will be maintained to provide places where the enlisted men of the Reserve Force can obtain information, confirmation, instruction, recreation, and a place to swing a hammock when they desire. At these places it is intended to have officers who are desirous of helping a man to obtain everything he is entitled to under the Naval Reserve law. In this connection it is learned that there are approximately 250,000 enlisted men in the Reserve Force on inactive duty, 72,675 alone in the towns within the confines of the 9th, 10th and 11th Districts. Chicago leads all cities with 11,682. The commissioned personnel of the Reserve Force at Boston had arranged a get-together conference for Jan. 9, at which Capt. H. P. Ziegemeier, Chief of the Naval Reserve Force Division of the Bureau of Navigation, will make an address.

NAVY SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Subsequent to the issue of the press copies of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year 1919 (noted in our issue of Dec. 13, pages 446-470) there has been published a complete edition of the report with the Appendices A to L, inclusive. Of these A covers the General Board's building program; B, extracts from Secretary Daniels's testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the pay of the Navy and Marine Corps; C, personnel of Navy and Marine Corps in tabular form together with the progress of Navy recruiting for 1919; D, report on the Navy bases on the Pacific coast; E, radio stations—operation and control; F, troop transportation overseas during hostilities and after the armistice; G, the transatlantic flight of the Navy seaplanes with individual reports by the commanding officers of the three planes; H, lists of vessels of the U.S. Navy; I, lists of honor awards; J, Marine Corps Roll of Honor—additional to roll appearing in 1918 report; K, report of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy; L, appropriations and expenditures in war period.

VACANCIES IN STAFF CORPS OF U.S. NAVY.

Vacancies existing in the ranks of captain and commander of staff corps of the U.S. Navy at the present time are as follows: Supply Corps, one permanent and one temporary captain, three permanent and three temporary commanders; Construction Corps, one permanent and two temporary captains, two permanent and four temporary commanders; Medical Corps, one permanent and two temporary captains, two permanent and four temporary commanders. There are also vacancies in the ranks of captain and commander in the Chaplain Corps. It is probable that a selection board will be convened to make recommendations of officers to fill the vacancies shortly after the beginning of the year.

THE CANAL ZONE PILOTS.

In discussing the high cost of living and low service pay in our issue of Oct. 25 a correspondent noted by way of comparison that in the Canal Zone some members of the pilots' union received higher pay than an Army colonel or a Navy captain. The pilots regard this as an unfair comparison, according to a communication we receive, under date of Nov. 29, from Balboa, G.Z., signed by W. A. Siclen, president, and E. W. Allen, secretary, of Isthmian Association No. 27, National American Masters, Mates and Pilots. A Navy or Army officer, it states, has special privileges not enjoyed by the pilots; the pilot cannot buy for himself and family at navy yard or Army stores, at prices less than Canal Zone rates; he is not educated at public expense, with prospect of a position for life and retirement pay. There is no inducement to remain indefinitely in the Zone except increased pay there, it is added, and considering change of climate as necessary to health it cannot be regarded as a permanent location. The letter says further: "It is not the gross of compensation and perquisites that counts, but the final net. Notwithstanding the wages received (and pilots are underpaid) and notwithstanding such perquisites as are allowed canal employees, they are not as well off as on the face may seem. When they have paid the high cost of necessary vacations; when in spite of vacations they reckon the inevitable exertions of continued tropical residence upon themselves, their wives

and children, and the hazard of returning again to a cold climate; when they find their former friends, associates and acquaintances scattered, and the value of their goodwill dissipated owing to long absence; when they feel they are exiles of industry out of touch with the field of opportunities back home, and must start life over again, with a handicap; when they find their savings (if they have managed to save any) not wisely invested; when they weigh all factors in the situation in which they actually find themselves after several years of Canal Zone residence, and are again back home, timid strangers in their own native land; it is then the canal employees must awake to the stern realization that it is the final net that counts."

MR. BAKER AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Secretary of War Baker on Dec. 17 in talking with press correspondents on conscientious objectors, said: "The War Department has this feeling about the conscientious objectors, and other military prisoners—and don't make any distinction between them because the War Department does not—that the whole object of confinement in a military prison is reformation and not punitive or vindictive, the idea being as soon as it is safe to return a man to civil life as a good citizen, with a better education and better morals than he had before, he should be released. We feel that men are better outside than inside. This is true of the conscientious objectors and the great company of young men who have been convicted of absences without leave, and other purely military offenses." Those whose consciences scruples lead them to a willingness to let the other man die in their place—those whose abhorrence of discipline leads them to shirk while the other man does their work—will quite agree with Mr. Baker that a very brief term of imprisonment is enough to coarsen them of the error of their ways. Let "bygones be bygones," to be sure; the man who died, the man who did the work, suffered quite enough—why inflict further suffering?

CLEARING UP WAR CASUALTIES.

A total of 1,397 soldier patients were received at Hoboken from overseas from Nov. 1 to 20. This leaves only 156 hospital patients in France and 568 in Germany. During the same period 1,604 patients were transferred to the various general hospitals in this country. On Nov. 21 there were in general hospitals and the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, 17,210 patients, with 3,112 empty beds. With the last report from General Hospital No. 43 at Hampton, Va., showing only 476 neuro-psychiatric cases remaining, the Medical Department is beginning to see the time draw near when practically all such cases arising from the war will be cured. This hospital has demonstrated what can be done in the Army with the most modern care and treatment of insane. It has been conducted to remove all resemblance of a place of confinement and special effort has been made to treat cases on the open ward plan. As far as possible all features have been removed which might tend to make the hospital resemble a custodial institution, such as is often found in large institutions for the care of these cases.

EXAMINATION FOR NON-COM. GRADES IN MEDICAL DEPT.

Examinations for appointment to the grades of master hospital sergeant, hospital sergeant and sergeant first class, Medical Department, will be held March 1 to 6, 1920; also March 8 to 13 and 15 to 20, abroad and in the United States. Service under an emergency appointment will be considered the same as under a regular appointment in meeting the minimum service requirements in the grades to qualify for examination. Non-commissioned officers above the grade of sergeant now holding emergency warrants will be admitted to the examinations with a view to appointment to permanent warrant in their present grade, provided they have served twelve months in their present grade or the next lower grade combined.

CIVILIANS AND EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS.

The Secretary of War directs that letters asking whether or not, in the event there should be hostilities between this country and any other, a civilian could be reinstated to the emergency commission formerly held, will be answered as follows: "The War Department has been commissioning in the Officers' Reserve Corps suitable officers who served during the emergency and who have requested commission in such Reserve Corps. In the event of any future emergency it is contemplated that additional officers as may be needed will be secured by ordering to active duty officers holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the commissioning of civilians is not contemplated until such reserve of officers has been exhausted."

ARMY OFFICERS ON UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

The result of a questionnaire on the subject of universal military training submitted to 2,000 temporary officers upon discharge from the U.S. Army has been made public by the Morale Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff. The replies showed that 1,868 officers were in favor of universal military training and 132 were opposed to it. Further classification showed that fifty-nine per cent. favor training without qualifications, thirty-five per cent. indicated qualifications or offered suggestions, three per cent. were unfavorable without qualifications and three per cent. with qualifications.

CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL GUARD TO THE WAR ARMY.

Of 370,000 enlisted men in the Federalized National Guard during the war 178,000, or forty-eight per cent., had been in the Guard prior to April 1, 1917. Included in this 178,000 were 4,000 men drafted from the National Guard Reserve. Of the total number of enlisted men who served in the Army during the war, approximately 4.7 per cent. were pre-war members of the Guard, and about five per cent. were men who enlisted in the Guard after war had been declared.

REPORT OF NAVY RECRUITING.

Report of recruiting inspectors to the Navy Department for the week ended Dec. 11 are most encouraging. Re-enlistments numbered 2,224 and 100 Reservists were transferred to the Regular Navy. Totals for the week by divisions were: New England, 78; Eastern, 329; Central, 110; West Central, 112; Southern, 12; Southeastern, 90; Western, 125; or 980 in all. Forty-eight enlistments in Tennessee were for the new battleship named for that state.

SENIOR OFFICERS, U.S.A.

Senior officers in the Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry and Philippine Scouts, U.S.A., on Dec. 1, 1919, as shown in the lineal list in the office of The A.G. on the above date were as follows:

Engineers—Col. F. V. Abbot, Lieut. Col. C. Keller, Major T. H. Jackson, Capt. C. O. Gee, 1st Lieut. H. Van V. Fay and 2d Lieut. D. W. Griffiths.

Cavalry—Col. W. E. Wilder, Lieut. Col. R. J. Fleming, Major M. O. Bigelow, Capt. F. P. Amos, 1st Lieut. A. S. Harrington and 2d Lieut. F. R. McKay.

Field Artillery—Col. E. A. Millar, Lieut. Col. H. W. Butner, Major W. I. Westervelt (Ord.), Capt. C. W. Neal, 1st Lieut. E. B. Edwards and 2d Lieut. H. W. Holt.

Coast Artillery—Col. W. C. Rafferty, Lieut. Col. J. M. Williams, Major H. L. Steele, Capt. E. D. Powers, 1st Lieut. E. Nash, jr., and 2d Lieut. W. E. Becker.

Infantry—Col. J. A. Irons, Lieut. Col. La R. S. Upson, Major J. M. Nuttman, Capt. R. E. Grinstead, 1st Lieut. J. A. Stewart and 2d Lieut. P. S. Beard.

Philippine Scouts—Capt. C. L. Stone, 1st Lieut. W. H. Sullivan and 2d Lieut. W. B. Jones.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Orders were approved by the Secretary of War on Dec. 17 discharging Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., from his emergency commission as major general, effective Dec. 31, 1919; also that application be approved and announced in general orders that by the direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., upon his own application and after more than forty-six years' service, is retired from active service, effective Dec. 31, 1919. General Glenn has been in command of Camp Sherman, Ohio, and has a distinguished record of service both with the A.E.F. and in other fields of duty. He was due to retire for age Jan. 10, 1920, and was the first on the age retirement list for that year.

Brig. Gen. Albertus W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., who has served gallantly on various fields of battle, including battle in France against the Germans, and who is the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor, and other decorations for his distinguished service, was placed upon the retired list Dec. 10, 1919, for disability incident to the service. General Catlin while commanding two battalions of Marines in an attack on the Germans in Bois de Belleau, France, on June 6, 1918, fell wounded through the right chest. He was born in New York Dec. 1, 1868, and was appointed from the U.S. Naval Academy, a second lieutenant of Marines July 1, 1892. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1893, captain in 1899, major in 1906, lieutenant colonel in 1915, colonel in 1916, and brigadier general in 1918. He took command of the 6th Regiment of Marines on July 10, 1917, and sailed for France on Oct. 17, 1917. He moved his command to the front line trenches on June 1, 1918, along the Metz-Paris road. On June 6 he led the first attack on the Bois de Belleau with one battalion of the 5th and one battalion of the 6th Regiments, falling seriously wounded toward the close of the action. He was evacuated to a base hospital and shortly thereafter sailed for the United States. On his return to the United States he took command of marine barracks at Quantico, Va., and early in 1919 was assigned to command the 1st Provisional Brigade of Marines in Haiti, being detached Sept. 19 and ordered before a retiring board. As a major, General Catlin commanded the 3d Regiment of Marines at Vera Cruz on April 22, 1914, and his command policed the city until April 30. He was commended by the Secretary of the Navy for courage and skill in landing his force in action and was awarded the Medal of Honor on April 22, 1914. For his distinguished service in France he was decorated by the French government with the Croix de Guerre with palm and also received the Medal of the Legion of Honor. He is a graduate of the Army School of the Line at Leavenworth and of the Army War College. General Catlin wrote an interesting book on experiences in Germany entitled "With the Help of God and a Few Marines."

Col. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was on Dec. 10, 1919, placed on the retired list for disability incident to the service. Colonel Kirkpatrick was born in Virginia June 15, 1868, and entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon Nov. 6, 1895. He is a graduate of the Army Medical School, and holds the degree of M.D., University of Virginia, 1889. He has been under treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C., and was previously on duty at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Capt. Phillip Leach, Medical Director, U.S.N., in command of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., retires for age on Dec. 28, 1919, after a wide range of service, and his retirement is the last in the Navy for age this year. He was born in New York Dec. 28, 1855, and entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon July 9, 1881, and to-day stands No. 2 on the list of medical directors with the rank of captain, and leaves the active list with an excellent record of duty. Captain Leach passed through the various lower grades and attained the grade of medical director with the rank of captain July 29, 1912. He made three successive cruises in the Asiatic Fleet, serving over nine years on that station, and was present in those waters during the war between France and China, the war between China and Japan, the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion. He served also about four years in the Atlantic Fleet and was for a time fleet surgeon. Before promotion to the grade of medical inspector his shore duty comprised the Receiving Ship at Norfolk, the Training Station, Newport, the Naval Academy, the Receiving Ship, New York, the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, N.Y., the Naval Medical School, New York, the Naval Examining Board, Brooklyn, N.Y., the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., and the Naval Hospital, New York. At the latter hospital he served as executive surgeon. Since 1909 he has been continuously in command of naval hospitals with the exception of about four months, during which period he was president of the Naval Examining Board for Medical Officers and the Board of Medical Examiners, Washington, and senior medical member of the Retiring Board, Washington. The hospitals commanded by Captain Leach were successively the Naval Hospitals at Newport, Las Animas, Colo., New York, Boston, and the Naval Hospital, Washington. He was in command of the last-named hospital on the date of his retirement. During the war with Germany Captain Leach was commanding officer of the Naval Hospital, Boston, and director of the Naval Hospital Base, First Naval District.

Capt. Burt W. Phillips, Inf., was retired from active service Dec. 9, 1919, for disability incident to the ser-

vice. He was born in Ohio May 1, 1878, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1903, when he was assigned to the 20th Infantry. He was last on duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

The following officers of the U.S. Marine Corps were placed on the retired list Dec. 4, 1919: Capt. O. S. Wallace, Thornton Wilson, T. F. Carney, 1st Lieut. R. O. Williams and Pay Clerk Arthur Renouf.

RECENT DEATHS.

Just before going to press we received word of the death of Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., retired, at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1919. He had been under medical treatment at the hospital since October last. We reserve a fuller notice of his death for another week.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. de Bremond, who served in the U.S. Army during the World War, and who was among the most prominent and popular citizens of Roswell, Chaves county, New Mexico, died in Roswell Dec. 7, 1919, following an illness extending several months. During the great Chateau-Thierry drive Col. de Bremond was seriously gassed, and from the effects of this he never recovered. According to the attending physician, he died of pulmonary tuberculosis, superinduced by being gassed in France. Colonel de Bremond was born in Switzerland in 1863, and was a captain in the Swiss army before going to Roswell in 1891. He went into the farming business, and his farm where he lived at the time of his death was one of the beauty places of the Roswell district. The de Bremond family was of French origin, living in France until the French revolution drove them into Switzerland. Colonel de Bremond was married in 1894 to Charlotte Mary Scarratt, who, with two daughters, Mary Louise and Edith, now survive him. Colonel de Bremond's mother, Mme. Louise de Bremond, still survives him, and lives to-day on the old home place La Chatelaine, in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland. Colonel de Bremond served in the Field Artillery of the New Mexico National Guard and was made captain of the Roswell Battery in 1913, taking it to the Mexican border in the U.S. service in 1916. He also sailed with the latter for France on Christmas eve, 1917. On the battlefield he was promoted to major and had command of a battalion of field artillery at Chateau-Thierry. He was later ordered home to help train recruits at Camp Upton. "With the death of Colonel de Bremond," says the Roswell Daily Record, "Roswell and New Mexico have lost one of their most distinguished citizens and the wife and two daughters a faithful, kind and loving husband and father. The home life of Colonel de Bremond was beautiful. He was also a man who worked hard and faithfully for the betterment of the city and entire community."

Lieut. Comdr. James Chatham Kress, U.S.N., retired, whose death on Nov. 24, 1919, at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., we briefly noted on page 418, of our issue of Dec. 6, had been on continuous active duty since the entrance of the United States into the World War. He served abroad both in England and in France, whence he was invalided home. After temporary service at the Norfolk Navy Yard and at the Newport, R.I., Training Station he was assigned to duty in charge of the Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass., which duty he performed until his unexpected death. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Gertrude Greely Kress, youngest daughter of Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., retired.

Major Stephen M. Hackney, U.S.A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Calif., on Dec. 11, 1919. Major Hackney was born in Alabama on Oct. 27, 1860. He entered the Army as a private in the 16th Infantry on April 24, 1883, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the same regiment on Oct. 22, 1886. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1894, being assigned to the 4th Infantry, but was transferred to the 5th Infantry in April of that year. He was promoted captain on March 2, 1890, being sent to the 5th Infantry. In 1904 he was transferred to the 21st Infantry and to the 6th Infantry in 1909. He became a major in January, 1910. He was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in the class of 1889, and retired on May 22, 1912, for disability incident to the service.

The death of Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, at his home at Ventnor, near Atlantic City, N.J., on Dec. 18, is announced in a press dispatch from that city. Major Armes, who was seventy-five years of age, entered the Army on April 16, 1866, having served in the Civil War, was dismissed on June 7, 1870; reappointed on May 11, 1878, and retired on April 23, 1904.

An account of the death by drowning of Capt. J. Milton Hill, late U.S.A., on Lake Winnebago, Wis., Nov. 4, 1914, has just been sent us from Fond du Lac. Captain Hill was in a small duck boat, which capsized in a heavy sea a mile from the shore. He had gone out on the lake with a friend, Mr. Walter E. Tack, to secure another duck boat which had gone adrift. They found the drifting boat, and Captain Hill got into it, and both boats were making for the shore when the fatal accident occurred. The two boats had drifted apart in the heavy sea and wind, and although his friend, Mr. Tack, tried his best to reach the captain, he sank before aid could reach him. Mr. Tack's boat capsized when about 300 feet from the shore, but fortunately in shallow water. Captain Hill was an only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hill, and was born twenty-nine years ago at Omaha, Neb. He attended Annapolis for a time and on approaching his majority entered the law school at Northwestern University, Chicago, from which he took a degree in law in the spring of 1916. In November, 1916, he was commissioned in the Army and was assigned to the Q.M.C. He was sent to Governors Island, N.Y., and later went overseas. He leaves his wife, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hill, and one sister, Irene Hill.

William R. Strong, late captain 363d Infantry, and brother of Lieut. Col. George V. Strong, Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., was accidentally shot and killed on Oct. 19, 1919, while elk hunting on the South Fork of the Flathead river, Montana. His remains were interred, with military honors, at Forestvale Cemetery, Helena, Mont., the ceremonies being largely attended. Captain Strong was demobilized shortly before the hunting trip on which he met his death. He was a prominent Mason. He was commissioned from the First Officers' Training Camp, Presidio; promoted to captain in France. Went through the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne and Belgian actions, and holder of the Belgian Croix de Guerre. He is survived by his wife, Ernest Beaufre Strong, of Helena, Mont., and his mother, Mrs. E. V. Strong, of San Francisco. Prior to his demobiliza-

tion he was on duty with the General Staff in Washington.

Ensign John C. Flood, U.S.N.R.F., was killed in an airplane accident at Carlstrom Field, Fla., Dec. 14, 1919, as reported by the Navy Department.

Chief Gun. Robert Sommers, U.S.N., retired, who ranked with but after lieutenant, junior grade, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1, 1899, aged eighty-two years. He was born in Prussia Dec. 17, 1837, and entered the Navy Nov. 11, 1873, being appointed a gunner's mate over a year after his enlistment. He had served on the instruction staff of the Naval Academy for many years. His widow resides in Annapolis at 110 Prince George street.

James Blakeslee Cole, class of 1866, U.S.M.A., died Nov. 3, 1919, at Marysville, Ohio, aged seventy-five. As a lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, he served at many points in Texas and in Mexico, to Dec. 13, 1870, when, at his own request, he was honorably discharged from the Army. He resided at Marysville, Ohio, where he practised law until shortly before his death. For several years he was referee in bankruptcy. On Sept. 5, 1871, he married Miss Mary J. McAllister, who died in 1905. He is survived by two married daughters.

Charles Henry Ribbel, class of 1871, U.S.M.A., died Dec. 9, 1919, at Buffalo, N.Y., aged sixty-nine. He served as second lieutenant, 20th Infantry, at Forts Totten, Abercrombie and Seward, Dakota, to Sept. 22, 1874, and resigned Dec. 31 of that year. He settled in Buffalo, where he practised law to May, 1916, when he retired from active pursuits. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed judge advocate of Volunteers, with rank of lieutenant colonel. He served as judge advocate of the 3d Army Corps to Aug. 25, 1898, and as judge advocate of the 7th Army Corps in Cuba to April 25, 1899. He was honorably mustered out in June, 1899.

Mrs. Martha B. Sawyer, of Leavenworth, Kas., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, in Carlisle, Pa., on Dec. 11, 1919. Mrs. Sawyer was one of the early residents of Leavenworth, but for the past few years has made her home with Mrs. Wolf. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, wife of Colonel Wolf, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, wife of Colonel Farr, Field Art., U.S.A. The funeral services were held in Leavenworth on Monday morning, Dec. 15, and interment was made at Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Turner, widow of Samuel J. Turner, jr., and mother of John S., and Kathryn E. Turner, died at her residence, 318 South 1st avenue, Mount Vernon, N.Y., on Dec. 3, 1919, in her eighty-sixth year.

Anna Jane Berg, aged nine years and two months, daughter of Major Elenius Berg, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Berg, died at Mount Vernon, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1919.

NAVY DEATHS.

Dec. 9—Walter P. Price, water tender, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Bridge; drowning.

Dec. 14—Ensign John C. Flood, U.S.N.R.F.; airplane accident at Carlstrom Field, Fla.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Brig. Gen. Louis Nuttman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nuttman announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Long Nuttman, to Capt. James B. Golden, 29th Inf., U.S.A., at a dinner for twenty-eight people at the Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga. Miss Nuttman is the niece of Mr. Richard Long, of Massachusetts, and of Brig. Gen. Grant Long, chief of staff of the U.S. Marine Corps. The wedding will probably take place the latter part of January.

A wedding of interest to many friends in El Paso and Cloderoft, N.M., took place Dec. 7, 1919, at St. Clement's Church, El Paso, Texas, when Miss Mae Staunton Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staunton Wood, of Cloderoft, N.M., was united in marriage to Lieut. Kenneth Hall, Q.M. Corps, U.S.N., of El Paso, Texas. Rev. Father Swift performed the ceremony, which was a simple one, the bride being attended by her sister, Miss Agnes Wood, and Miss Cora Lee Carter, of Washington, D.C. In the evening dinner was served at the Harvey House for Lieut. and Mrs. Hall, Miss Wood, Miss Carter, Mrs. Francis Hagan and Capt. H. B. Moore. Lieutenant Hall was stationed in El Paso from 1915 until ordered overseas in July, 1917. He served at various times at St. Nazaire as school quartermaster of the 1st Corps schools and later as assistant corps quartermaster of the 8th Corps on the staff of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, now commanding the American forces in Germany. Upon the return of the 8th Corps to the United States, Lieutenant Hall was ordered to Brest for duty under Major G. S. Kopple, Q.M.C., returning to the United States on Aug. 30, 1919, on the U.S.S. Imperator. After a short tour of duty at San Antonio he was ordered to El Paso, where he is now stationed and will reside with his wife. Mrs. Hall is a member of the younger social set of El Paso and a great favorite.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Hicks, of New Rochelle, N.Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion, to Lieut. George Montieth Keller, U.S.N., on Nov. 21, 1919, in New Rochelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gilmur Topliff, of 102 West 80th street, New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Louise Topliff, to Lieut. Cornelius C. Jadwin, Cav., U.S.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Manning Rettew, daughter of Mrs. William Manning Rettew, of Norfolk, Va., and the Rev. John Brandon Peters, of Richmond, Va., took place on Dec. 19, 1919, at the First Presbyterian Church in Norfolk, Va. The bride was given in marriage by Edward A. Stockton, of Philadelphia. She is a cousin of Lieut. Col. Edward A. Stockton, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Major Max R. Stockton, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The groom served as chaplain with our overseas Army throughout the war.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. Delia Lowell Gibson, of Saginaw, Mich., of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Eugenia Gibson, to Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Saunders, Construction Corps, U.S.N., stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Miss Gibson is now visiting friends in Berkeley, Calif., and is being extensively entertained. Lieutenant Commander Saunders has been stationed at Mare Island since October,

1916. The wedding will take place during the coming spring.

Capt. Thomas L. Lamoreux, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Hermance Casse, daughter of Madame Henri Casse, were married at L'Eglise Reformée de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, on July 3, 1919.

Lieut. Joseph H. Payne, Inf., U.S.A., who has been serving with the A.E.F., and Miss Gertrude Caroline Harvey, of Jonesboro, Ark., were married in Paris, France, Dec. 17, 1919. Lieut. and Mrs. Payne will reside for the present at Coblenz, Germany, where Lieut. Payne is on duty at the American base hospital.

Capt. Charles G. Roemer, U.S.C.G., and Miss Jessie Hibler were married at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 3. Lieut. R. T. McElligott, attached to the cutter Bear, was best man.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. W. J. Confer, U.S.N., is residing at 312 Main street, Hamilton, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson, U.S.A., lost an automobile Dec. 15 by fire in a garage where it was stored, at 123-131 West 51st street, New York city.

Lieut. Col. John H. Carruth, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Carruth announce the birth of a son, John H. Carruth, Jr., on Dec. 13, 1919, at New Orleans, La.

A daughter, Beryl Constance Marshall, was born to Capt. James C. Marshall, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Dec. 14, 1919.

Mrs. Lewis B. Massie and son, Lewis Evans, Jr., have joined Major Massie at San Antonio, Texas. They will make their home at 831 Kayton avenue, Highland Park.

Mrs. Walter E. Gunster, two children and sister, Miss Jamison, sailed on the George Washington Dec. 12 for Brest, France, there to join Captain Gunster, who is post quartermaster at Coblenz, Germany.

Mrs. Craig, widow of Lieut. Col. John M. Craig, U.S.A., has returned to San Francisco and will reside at 621 Clayton street for the winter. Mrs. Craig spent the summer visiting Colonel Craig's family in the East.

Mrs. William F. Hoey and son, Robert, recently joined Lieutenant Colonel Hoey, who is stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor with the 1st Division. They have taken a house at 1837 Sherwood avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., visited Charleston, S.C., Dec. 7, and was entertained by the city in many ways. A reception was given in Artillery Hall, where the Army and Navy stationed in Charleston were represented by Major Gen. and Mrs. Sharpe, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Anderson, Admiral and Mrs. Beatty, Col. and Mrs. Marix and Mrs. Barrette, wife of Brigadier General Barrette, who was absent on duty.

Comdr. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., who has been on duty with the U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters, was in November last made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, and an Officer of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire, by King George. Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, U.S.N., Force Commander, made the formal presentation of the insignia of the above-named order to Captain Bartlett on Nov. 19.

The Chinese government has detailed Lieutenant Commander Tsuchangchu to serve as aid to Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, who is due to arrive at Chin-wang-tao, in the Gulf of Liao-tung, on the cruiser South Dakota Sunday, Dec. 20. The government has also placed a special car at the disposal of Col. Louis M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., commanding the marine detachment of the American Legation, Peking, and Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Jr., U.S.N., naval attaché, who will be present when Admiral Gleaves arrives.

Lieut. Comdr. Elmer D. Langworthy, U.S.N., on duty as aid to Rear Admiral Glennon, commandant of the 3d Naval District of New York, is gifted with a fine baritone voice, and was one of three artists who rendered selections at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Dec. 16, at an entertainment given by the National California Club in New York. Mrs. Victor C. Farrar and Commander Langworthy sang a duet from Madame Butterfly, and in addition Mr. Langworthy sang "Far Across the Desert Sands," "Myself When Young," "Sweet Little Woman of Mine" and "Gypsy John."

Capt. W. H. Robertson, U.S.A., in charge of sixty-three men of the United States Graves Registration Service, left Hoboken, N.J., Dec. 17 on the transport Martha Washington for England, to disinter 2,500 bodies of American soldiers buried in various parts of England, Ireland and Wales. Captain Robertson will be assisted in executive work by Lieuts. F. D. Inman and W. F. McIntosh, U.S.A. There also are four sextons, fifteen technical assistants, fifteen inspectors and ten embalmers in the expedition, all being under the immediate supervision of A. J. Frey, supervising embalmer.

Col. F. J. Morrow, U.S.A., of the General Staff, R.O.T.C., spoke before the Rotary Club, New York city, on Dec. 11 on "Collegiate Military Training." Government reports show that only one man in four, between the ages of eighteen and forty, is fit for military duty, he is quoted as saying. The western states show to the best advantage in the matter of physical fitness, he added, and the eastern states the poorest. There are 120,000 young men undergoing military training to become officers, he said, and the country now has 50,000 Reserve officers, fully trained and ready for duty.

The interesting article by Capt. S. W. Bryant, U.S.N., on the United States Naval Communication Service, read at a joint meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1919, of the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, appears in the December issue of the Franklin Institute. Captain Bryant fully describes the plans and workings of the service and the great results achieved. Means were provided for collecting and disseminating information to every part of our coast and to naval vessels in Europe, South America and the Far East. The Navy took over and operated fifty-nine commercial stations. Sixty-seven land radio stations were built by the Navy during the war, all equipped with the best apparatus, thus more than doubling its radio facilities ashore. Naval vessels were equipped with improved apparatus, so that when the armistice was signed battleships were able to receive four messages simultaneously, and transmit three. The Commander-in-Chief of the fleet could talk to the captains of vessels in the fleet, while, at the same time, the various ships of the fleet could communicate with one another. In addition, and at the same time, airplanes could communicate with their respective battleship units. The Navy Department equipped all American merchant ships with modern apparatus, and furnished operators for them.

Major and Mrs. Clarence Longacre, U.S.A., and son, Endicott, are spending the Christmas holidays in Louisville.

A daughter was born to Major Frank V. Schneider, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Schneider on Dec. 11, 1919, at Boston, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert N. Campbell, U.S.A., announce the birth of their son, Robert Nelson Campbell, Jr., on Nov. 27, 1919.

Mrs. R. D. Daugherty and her sister, Miss Matilda Axton, sailed Dec. 13 on the transport George Washington to join Captain Daugherty in Coblenz.

Capt. Middleton S. Elliott, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, New York, was on Dec. 13 ordered to command the Naval Hospital at Washington.

Mrs. Don Moore, wife of Major Moore, Dental Corps, U.S.A., after an illness of four weeks in the hospital at Camp Meade, Md., has been moved to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

Capt. Philip Williams, U.S.N., who has been in command of the battleship Kansas, was on Dec. 10 ordered detached from that vessel for duty in Washington in the Bureau of Navigation.

Mrs. E. M. Coates and Mrs. C. E. Coates and children have taken an apartment at The Wyoming, Washington. Major Coates sailed on Dec. 16 for France in command of 1,100 replacement troops.

Capt. Reginald Ducat, Med. Corps, U.S.N., Mrs. Ducat and their three children, who arrived in Honolulu on the transport Sherman, October 25, are now settled in their quarters on Infantry Loop at Schofield Barracks.

Miss Esther Mary Shaw and Miss Elizabeth Shaw, daughters of Col. George Clymer Shaw, who are attending St. Agnes's School in Albany, N.Y., will spend the holidays with their parents at 1779 Church street, Washington, D.C.

Major J. H. H. Scudder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has resigned his commission in the Regular Army and is residing in San Francisco, where he will practice surgery. Major and Mrs. Scudder's address will be 1159 Post street, San Francisco.

Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, U.S.A., are spending some time with their son, Major Edwin O'Connor, U.S.A., in charge of the recruiting station at Jackson, Miss. Major O'Connor drove his car from New York to Jackson, covering a distance of over 1,600 miles in the early part of October.

Col. D. T. E. Casteel, Cav., U.S.A., Mrs. Casteel and Miss Casteel are located at The Michigan Apartments, 517 West 113th street, New York, where they have as guests their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Casteel, Clinton, North Carolina. Miss Estelle Anderson Houston, Texas, and Miss Josephine McCormick, St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. Col. William H. Shepherd, Field Art., was on Dec. 8 decorated with the Legion of Honor (Chevalier) at the French military office by General Colleret. Colonel Shepherd since his return from overseas has been detailed efficiency expert of the Motor Transport Corps, and with his family is living at The Argyle Apartments, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Allan M. Pope, Field Art., U.S.A., who recently resigned his commission, is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1903. He served with the A.E.F. and was graduated from the Mounted Service School in 1908 and was assistant to the secretary of the General Staff when he resigned. He will enter business in Boston.

Mrs. Barand Gordon Hitzel, wife of Lieutenant Hitzel, U.S.N., supply officer, U.S.S. Caesar, is rapidly recuperating from her recent illness. While in New York city, attending the review of the mine sweeping fleet, one of these vessels being in command of her brother-in-law, Lieut. John R. McLean, U.S.N., the U.S.S. Cormorant, she was suddenly taken very ill. Prior to returning to Norfolk she will visit her parents, Capt. and Mrs. William Richard Ahrens, at Portland, Conn.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., arrived at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17 and received a great welcome. He rode at the head of a parade upon his arrival from Chillicothe, where he inspected Camp Sherman, shook hands with several thousand citizens in the State House rotunda, addressed a joint meeting of the General Assembly, and was the honor guest at a dinner in the evening, at which he spoke, with Governor Cox.

After the inspection and review of the regiments stationed at Camp Lee, Va., a few days ago, a beautiful luncheon was given General Pershing and his staff by Col. and Mrs. Barth, at the hostess house. Col. and Mrs. Faison and the senior officers of the camp headquarters also were guests. The table was laid with elegant Philipine luncheon sets, the centerpiece being flags of the Allies. The place cards were different picturizations of our fighting men. A delightful menu was served. General Pershing and Colonel Barth being friends of long standing. Immediately after the luncheon the guests visited Hopewell and Appomattox Manor at City Point.

Mrs. Clyde G. West was hostess at a dinner-dance, given at the her apartment in the Rudwall, Middle street, Portsmouth, Va., on Dec. 10, when she entertained in compliment to Miss Marie Theresa Ariza, of San Domingo, who is visiting Comdr. J. B. Gay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gay at their home at the Naval Base. Mrs. West's guests included, besides the guest of honor, Comdr. J. B. Gay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gay, Lieut. J. G. Omelvena, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Omelvena, Mrs. William N. Richardson, Jr., Misses McNaughton, Sarah Watts, Helen Whitehurst, Amelia and Virginia Bain, Leila Cottrell, Ruth Lawrence, Lieuts. J. C. Howerton, Kenneth Heron, M. K. Metcalf, Robert Lewis Nelson, Walter Young, U.S.N., Capt. G. C. Hamner, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Edward McCauley, Jr., U.S.N., recently in command of the U.S.S. George Washington, has presented to the Secretary of the Navy a photograph of President Wilson which was presented to the officers and men of the George Washington by the President, with the following autographic inscription: "To my comrades, the officers, crew and marines of the U.S.S. George Washington, with the warmest good wishes of Woodrow Wilson." The photograph also bears the following notation by Captain McCauley: "The U.S.S. George Washington having completed her war service in the U.S. Navy, during which she transported 48,373 American troops to France, and had the honor of conveying to and from the Peace Conference the President of the United States, this photograph is presented to the Secretary of the Navy with the high regard of the officers, crew and marines. Edward McCauley, Jr., Nov. 28, 1919, Captain, U.S.N." Mr. Daniels in a letter to Captain McCauley expressed his appreciation for the photograph and complimented the Captain and the officers and men under him.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Olaf M. Hustvedt, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1919.

Mrs. Chaffee, the wife of the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., has returned to New York and is at the Hotel Astor.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., retired, and his daughters, Miss Eleanor Rawson and Miss Katharine Rawson, are staying at the Parker House, Boston.

Miss Susanne Chase, daughter of the late Capt. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., is playing this season with the Dolly Sisters in their new play, "Oh! Look!"

Mrs. Charles Carroll Walcott, wife of Colonel Walcott, U.S.A., will be at home informally on Sundays through December, at her home in Washington.

Lieut. Col. G. R. Callender, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Callender announced the birth on Dec. 5, 1919, of a daughter, Janet, at 1759 Lanier place, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Drake entertained at a tea dance in Washington on Dec. 17, presenting to society their daughter, Miss Barrine Drake.

Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, widow of Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., has with her for the winter her mother, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at her home on Q street, Washington.

Comdr. I. C. Bogart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bogart are receiving congratulations on the birth, on Dec. 9, 1919, of a son at their quarters, 45 Rodgers Row, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Col. William E. Persons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Persons announce the birth of a son, James Matthew Persons, on Nov. 11, 1919, at the Parker Memorial Hospital, Columbia, Mo.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stockton have with them their daughter, Mrs. Ainsworth Parker, of Baltimore, who with her children will spend Christmas in Washington.

Mrs. H. G. McDonald, widow of Colonel McDonald, U.S.A., has given up her house on Twenty-first street, Washington, and has taken an apartment at the Westmoreland, California street.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Cobb, U.S.N., and wife have taken a house in the Girard Estate, 2529 So. Twenty-first street, Philadelphia. Commander Cobb has reported at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for duty.

Marion Rhoades, youngest daughter of Col. A. L. Rhoades, Coast Art., U.S.A., is recovering from an operation, performed by Dr. H. L. Smith, of Nashua, N.H., and Major Congdon, formerly of A.E.F.

Lieut. Paul F. Dickens, U.S.N., and family have returned to Washington after a week spent in Norfolk, Va., as the guests of Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Laning, U.S.N., and Mrs. Laning at their home there.

Mrs. W. P. Hall and Miss Teresa Hall, wife and daughter of Brigadier General Hall, U.S.A., have left Washington for San Antonio, Texas, where they will spend two months with Major Blackburn Hall.

Mrs. Emmit C. Gudger, wife of Captain Gudger, Supply Corps, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on Dec. 16 at the Shoreham in Washington in honor of Miss Nancy Lane, debutante daughter of the Secretary of the Interior.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Capt. Francis S. Nash, Med. Corps, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington on Dec. 15 in honor of Miss Mildred Curtis Lee and Miss Anne Dulany, two of the season's debutantes.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett entertained a party of young people at dinner at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on Dec. 12 for Miss Anne H. Gordon, Mrs. Barnett's younger daughter.

Col. James L. Walsh, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walsh entertained at a theater party in Washington on Dec. 13 in honor of Mrs. Walsh's cousin, Miss Nona Blodgett, taking their guests afterwards to the supper dance at the Cafe St. Mark.

Col. Elisha Theall, U.S.M.C., who was injured in Washington several weeks ago by an automobile, is much improved in condition, and his physicians state that he will probably be able to leave the Emergency Hospital in a few weeks.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Drake entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club on Dec. 12 in honor of Miss Virginia McKenney, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. McKenney, and her house guest, Miss Gladys Bennett, of Denver, Colo.

D. V. Billingsley, Esq., and Miss Irene Billingsley, of Winona, Miss., father and sister of the late Ensign W. D. Billingsley, U.S.N., and Miss Ruby R. Duval, of Annapolis, Md., were registered at The Copley-Plaza while in Boston for the launching of the destroyer Billingsley.

Miss Mildred Bromwell, daughter of the late Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., will leave Washington early in January for Chicago, where she will be one of the wedding party of Miss Courtney Letts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Letts, who is to marry Mr. Wellesley Hill Stillwell on Jan. 10.

Capt. James G. Ballinger, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Ballinger have taken an apartment at the Marie Antoinette Hotel, New York city, for the winter. Captain Ballinger has recently returned from Norfolk, Va., where he was captain of the port of Hampton Roads during the war. He has been detailed as commanding officer of the U.S.C. Seneca.

Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, wife of Captain Craven, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at her home on Corcoran street, Washington, on Dec. 10, in honor of Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. Her other guests were Mrs. Houston, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Ralph Earle, Mrs. Charles McVeigh, Mrs. Frank Hackett, Mrs. Chauncey Hackett, Mrs. A. W. Grant, Mrs. Edward Gheen and Mrs. Albert Niblack.

Col. Charles Young, U.S.A., retired, colored, who has been appointed military attaché at the U.S. legation at Monrovia, the capital of the colored republic of Liberia, spoke at a meeting held in his honor in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, colored, in New York city on Dec. 14. In explaining why he opposed the erection of a war memorial to negro soldiers who died in the World War, he is quoted by the New York Sun as saying, "If Congress wants to do anything for the black soldiers who died in the service of their country, let the Congress of the United States come clean and give them the thing for which they fought—liberty." The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Urban League as a farewell to Colonel Young, who is to leave for his new post early in January.

Capt. and Mrs. E. I. Small and family are residing in their new home at 1717 Corcoran street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. N. H. Geisenhoff, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Neil H. Geisenhoff, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at 30 Hemway street, Boston, for the winter.

A daughter, Margaret Anne Thurston, was born to Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Thurston, U.S.N., and Mrs. Thurston at St. Mary's Hospital, Pueblo, Col., on Dec. 11, 1919.

Lieut. William Blackburn White, 3d, 24th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. White announce the birth of a son, William Blackburn White, 4th, on Nov. 26, 1919, at Columbus, N.M.

Col. R. R. Stedman, U.S.A., retired, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Bellina E. Morse, at 1721 I street, Washington, D.C. He expects to return to his home in New York for the holidays.

Col. William A. Phillips, U.S.A., and Mrs. Phillips gave a reception Dec. 13 at Frankford Arsenal, Pa. Mrs. Clay, wife of Lieut. Col. Wallace L. Clay, received with Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. H. H. Barton, Jr., and Mrs. Walter C. Hamilton, wife of Major Hamilton, presided at the tea table. Miss Mary Wendell Phillips, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Phillips, has returned home for the holidays from Boston, where she has been studying music.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, who recently paid an official visit to Australia and who is now at Ottawa, Canada, having made a tour of the Canadian east-coast ports, expects to visit the United States soon after New Year's Day, according to an Associated Press report from the Canadian capital. He will probably go to New York city first. He is to be met later by his flagship at some southern port on the Atlantic coast or at Havana, and with his party will sail from there for South Africa.

Mrs. May Cleveland Bandholz, wife of Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholz, U.S.A., now abroad, has been placed in a private institution near Baltimore, Maryland, the New York World reports, and at last accounts was reported improving. She broke down when she received an erroneous report that General Bandholz had lost his life on the steamer Antilles, which was torpedoed in the British Channel by a German submarine. The General was not on that transport. Col. Cleveland H. Bandholz, her son, stated on Dec. 15 that at no time had his mother's trouble been pronounced incurable. His father, who was American representative on the Interallied Military Mission to Hungary, is expected home soon, and with his coming the Colonel said all fears for Mrs. Bandholz's condition, he felt sure, will disappear.

MAJOR GENERAL McCAIN'S DECLINATION.

While confirmation of the report that Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., had notified the War Department that he will decline a commission of brigadier general in the Regular Army if it is tendered to him after confirmation by the Senate could not be had at the War Department, where it was said such a communication if received would be confidential, the report was generally credited in Army circles in Washington. The nomination was sent to the Senate on Dec. 5, and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, because of dissatisfaction over some of the nominations for general officers sent at the same time, decided to withhold consideration of appointments already received until Secretary Baker could appear before the committee and explain the reasons for various selections. Among the nominations to which opposition is understood to exist is that giving to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., chief of the Transportation Division, General Staff, the permanent rank of brigadier general in the Regular Army. He is a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, and criticism is said to be based on the fact that his promotion will be over the heads of some two thousand officers, many of whom saw service in France. While no official statement on the declination of General McCain could be secured, it was the unofficial opinion at the War Department that General McCain's position is very probably due to the natural expectation that in the course of time he will be assigned to duty again as The Adjutant General of the Army, for which only he and two other permanent officers are available, and from which opportunity he would be separated by acceptance of a commission in the line. During the emergency and under authority granted in the Overman act, General McCain was, at the end of a four-year tour of duty as The Adjutant General, assigned to duty with troops and his successor appointed from the line.

GENERAL EDWARDS'S PROMOTION UPHEALED.

A gathering of the New England delegation in Congress, headed by Senator Hale (Maine) and with Senator Lodge (Mass.) as spokesman, waited on Secretary of War Baker on Dec. 16, a tribute to the popularity of Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commanding the Northeastern Department, in his home district. In telling of the gathering of the New Englanders in his office, Secretary Baker said the Senators and Representatives came to urge the promotion of General Edwards. The visitors understood that he was the senior brigadier general of the Army, and believed that he deserved promotion because he had led the 26th Division and was very popular in New England. Mr. Baker said that he told the delegation the question of promotion was obviously a difficult one because there were so many distinguished officers who held high commands abroad, that the number possible to be promoted was relatively small, and that he necessarily was rejecting the question of seniority and was endeavoring to select those who had held the most difficult and the most important commands overseas. The Secretary added: "Of the three officers nominated to be major generals, General Dickman commanded first a corps and then an army; General Harbord was General Pershing's first chief of staff, he helped to organize the American Expeditionary Forces, and later led a Marine brigade, and as commander-in-chief of the Services of Supply he had command of substantially a half million men. General Kerman had been assistant Chief of Staff on this side and then had gone to France and had organized the Services of Supply. He was succeeded by General Harbord and was then detailed to negotiate with the Germans on the question of the exchange of prisoners; later he was detailed to the Peace Commission, and then sent to Poland to make a survey of military and economic conditions. He is an officer of admitted distinction and high command. I pointed out to the delegation that General Edwards was simply one of many division com-

manders in France and that it had so far been impossible to consider divisional commanders for promotion at all. We still have a large number of corps commanders to consider." Senator Moses (N.H.) was quoted as saying, after the visit to the Secretary's office: "It is evident to us that promotion continues to go by favor in the Army. It is equally evident that General Edwards's name was blue-penciled from the list of officers under consideration by the Secretary of War himself."

ARMED EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

A conference of education and recreation officers of the Army, from all departments, camps and important stations in the United States, was held under the supervision of Major Gen. William G. Haan, director of War Plans Division, General Staff, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on Dec. 9, 10 and 11, eighty-five officers attending. Prominent educators who have been assisting the War Plans Division in Washington and at various military centers as educational directors for developing education and vocational training in the Army were also present and the welfare organizations were represented. General Haan presided. The first session was devoted to giving explanations and general outlines of the work by General Haan, Col. Robert I. Rees, Dr. Mann and others, showing as nearly as practicable and uniformly the policy that it was desired to be instituted by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. A discussion was conducted by leaders selected from the Education and Recreation Branch in Washington, who have in direct charge the various activities into which the branch is divided. What stood out prominently was the fact that the officers were all fully alive to the fact that this was a matter to be seriously considered by them as an essential part of the military training and preparation of a soldier to make him a better soldier and also to make him of more value to himself as a citizen when he left the Service. In connection with the conference it is interesting to note the growth of the educational and vocational training movement in the Army. Up to Oct. 31, 1919, at 117 camps, posts and stations of the Army, with an aggregate enlisted strength of 97,722, there were 17,006 men attending courses, as follows: At camps of more than 800 men, total 10,616; camps with 300 to 800 men, total 4,420; at camps with fewer than 300 men, total 1,970. There were on that date thirty-eight camps, posts or stations still unprovided with school facilities, with an aggregate strength of 11,830. Porto Rico stands at the head of the list, having 1,195 men taking courses out of an aggregate strength of 1,589. Of the 15,477 men in the Coblenz sector, Germany, 2,153 were taking the courses.

F.A. BATTERY COMMAND FROM AIRPLANE.

The use of the airplane as the battery commander's station for the direction of the firing of Field Artillery batteries in the future has been strongly recommended by a committee of Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Air Service officers who have recently filed a report with The Adjutant General of the Army. This committee, composed of Col. James Prentiss, A.S.; Col. William P. Wilson, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Hand, F.A.; Lieut. Col. Follett Bradley, F.A.; Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Breerton, A.S., and the late Capt. William H. Saunders, A.S., spent several months studying the possible uses of the airplane and balloon as observation posts and battery commanders' stations, with the result that the members are enthusiastic over the outlook for practically eliminating the old system of directing fire from the ground or from elevations. By the means of the radio telephone it will be possible in the future for the commander of an artillery battery to carry on his own observation work from the air and give his commands directly to the battery through the executive officer. This would eliminate the observer, who during the war flew between the battery position and the locality of the target and spotted the fire of the pieces. The new plan contemplates training battery officers to carry on the observation work themselves in order that they may actually give the commands from the air. Experiments carried on by Lieut. Col. D. W. Hand, when brigadier general in command of a Field Artillery brigade at Camp Kearny, Calif., resulted in the completion of two entire battery problems in a total of twenty-two minutes from the take-off of the airplane. This contrasts remarkably with the time allowed for the execution of battery problems at the Artillery School at Fort Sill under the old observation system when an hour and a half was considered a reasonable time. Colonel Hand was the first officer to direct the fire of a battery from the air by the use of the radio telephone. It is planned that officers of both the Air and Field Artillery services would be used as observers. In the event of the adoption of the plans, it would be necessary to train flying officers in Field Artillery subjects at the school at Fort Sill. It would also be necessary to give Artillery officers who chose to become flying battery commanders training in flying, radio, mapping and kindred aerial subjects.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY AND NAVY RETIREMENT.

After the President had approved the findings of a retiring board, which found an ensign in the Navy (with the temporary rank of lieutenant) incapacitated for active service by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty, the officer's temporary appointment as lieutenant was revoked "by order of the President." Notification to this effect went to the officer in the form of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, delivery of the letter of revocation being delayed by authority of the department several days after the President's approval of the finding of the retiring board in this case. The officer was informed by the department that he had been "placed on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant (j.g.), being the rank for which he was due for permanent promotion." On the question being presented to the J.A.G. of the Navy as to whether this officer was not entitled to the rank of lieutenant on the retired list instead of the one given him, the J.A.G. gave an affirmative opinion and it was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, who directed that the necessary action be taken to correct the records of the case of the officer in question "and in similar cases" in accordance with the opinion. The J.A.G. pointed out that: "Without revocation of the temporary appointment of the officer under consideration there could be no doubt that the President would not be authorized to place him on the retired list in a lower grade than that of lieutenant. Under such circumstances the revocation of his appointment as lieutenant, after his right to retirement had become vested under the law, such revocation being for the sole

purpose of accomplishing this officer's retirement in a lower grade, would be attempting to do indirectly what the law prohibited being done directly. The attempted revocation of this officer's appointment under the circumstances set forth was null and void, and therefore without legal effect. His right under the law will not be at all affected by the refusal of the Navy Department to recognize the illegality of such attempted revocation of appointment, as he will nevertheless be entitled to receive the pay of the grade which he held at the time the President approved the retiring board's finding."

ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

An important step was taken when a number of retired officers of the Army formed an organization at the Union League Club in Chicago recently. At this meeting it was decided that an organization of retired Army officers is desirable, and that immediate steps should be taken to accomplish this. Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Winston, U.S.A., retired, was elected temporary president of the association. It is planned to have a meeting soon to elect an executive board, which shall have authority to act for the association, and is to delegate one member to act as official representative in connection with any council or committee of officers representing other branches of the Service. This association of retired officers, writes a correspondent present at the meeting, is a step toward the get-together policy of the different branches of the Service. It is to create goodwill, mutual understanding and co-operation; to keep in touch with the Service through the medium of the several associations, and the Service publications. It will set forth the possibilities of the retired list for officers who are now on the active list, and acquaint officers of the retired list with the rights and privileges accruing to them under the various laws and statutes. Inasmuch as the retired list is large and widely scattered, it may take some time to perfect the organization, but it is felt by those interested that it is a long step forward. Before this step was taken, the project was placed informally before several members of the General Staff, and received their endorsement. This is a move which should have the support not only of retired officers, but of officers on the active list as well.

AIR SERVICE PERSONNEL BOARD.

A board now in session in Washington, appointed to recommend emergency officers for permanent retention or appointment as commissioned officers of the Air Service, is composed of Cols. Charles DeF. Chandler and Thomas DeW. Milling, Lieut. Cols. Shepler W. Fitzgerald and Augustine W. Robins, Major Walter R. Weaver and Capt. Harry C. Sigourney, the latter acting as recorder. The board is examining all records of the Air Service commissioned personnel and those in the Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, and those former Air Service officers who were applicants for permanent commission. The board's report will show the relative desirability for retention and the rank recommended for all emergency officers now on duty with the Air Service; the same for officers of the Signal Reserve Corps now on inactive duty; the same for all former Air Service officers who are applicants for commission. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, director of Air Service, desires that each emergency officer now on active service appear personally before the board, and with this end in view he has directed the board to visit from time to time various Air Service activities. The report of the board will be confidential.

THE VIEWS OF EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE WELCOME.

Vice President Marshall, writes an Army correspondent, was quoted as saying in an after dinner address to the Society of Arts and Sciences, on Dec. 6, that he was performing the somewhat astonishing feat of keeping both ears to the ground, in order to hear the ideas of the people on the many questions that confront our country in this transition period. Mr. Marshall added that if Congress was not doing what any of his hearers expected, it was because they were not letting Congress know their minds; and if such were the case, they had no one to blame but themselves. "The point in this for the military and naval services," adds our correspondent, "is that the opinions of mature officers would be welcomed. In presenting them one need not become an opponent or proponent of departmental bills before Congress. The Army in particular, is not in a healthy state of morale, and there exist a hundred and one open questions, the answers to which will establish what the future of the Service is to be. Frankness and truth were never in greater demand than to-day, and every officer owes it to the traditions of the Service, to himself, and to the future that he contribute that knowledge which is so needed now, and which can come from no other place than the depths of his mind."

SIGNAL COMMUNICATION FOR ALL ARMS.

A limited number of copies of the book entitled "Signal Communication for all Arms" is being distributed by the War Department for the information of all concerned. Comments thereon are invited with a view to a future revision of the book being adopted to replace "Liaison for all Arms." The copies of the book are being sent to the following organizations: Headquarters of each Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Engineer regiment, coast defense command and machine gun battalion; to each Special Service School; to the General Staff College and General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth; to headquarters of each territorial department, tactical division, Artillery brigade and Coast Artillery district, and to the chief of each arm or staff corps or department or operating service; to the Director of Air Service for distribution to Air Service units and schools.

STATUS OF U.S. ARMY RETIRED OFFICERS.

Secretary of War Baker on Dec. 16 directed that Paragraph 3, G.O. No. 59, War Dept., May 11, 1917, be revoked, effective on the date of the proclamation of peace, special orders placing retired officers of the Army on an active military status, under authority of acts of Congress applicable in time of war only, be amended to provide that such officers as are eligible under the law in time of peace shall be retained for the performance of the duties upon which they are engaged on the date hostilities ceased. The effect of this new order will be to permit the Secretary of War to retain such retired

officers as are now on active duty, provided they are qualified under the peace interpretation of the orders.

TO FIND JOBS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Soldiers who are partially disabled from wounds received in the war are to be assisted in finding employment in civil positions under the War Department, according to information received from the U.S. Civil Service Commission at Washington. It is stated that the War Department, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Civil Service Commission will within a few weeks have completed a plan they have had under consideration for some time, one of co-operation whereby the employment under the War Department of partially disabled soldiers, including those who ordinarily would be barred from civil positions because of their physical condition, will be facilitated in every way possible, and which will permit the employment of partially disabled men on the same basis as those who have not sustained physical injury. The War Department has considerably more than 100,000 civilian employees in its various establishments, and it is believed by Government officials that this large force can absorb several thousand partially disabled men without serious detriment to the service. The Civil Service Commission states that a circular setting forth the plan in full will be ready for distribution in two or three weeks.

ARMY CITATION FOR ORGANIZATIONS.

With a view to authorizing some distinctive marks for American Army organizations cited in the World War, the War Department is having made a complete report on all citations received by each unit. The lists of citations will show the source, whether American or foreign and whether in army, corps or division orders. Upon receipt of these lists the Equipment Branch of the General Staff will make a study and decide just what citations will be designated by distinctive marks and what the marks shall be, whether on the colors, uniforms, where worn, etc. The principle to be followed is the French system but modifications will be made. All Army organizations which have been awarded French fourragères, but which have not yet received them, will be authorized to accept same as soon as French War Office through the French military attaché issues an order formerly awarding them. The records of the General Headquarters, A.E.F., indicate that the following organizations are entitled to the fourragère in the colors of the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre: 18th, 28th, 9th and 23d Infantry; the 5th and 6th Marines, the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 2d Engineers.

ARMY DEATHS IN EUROPE AND UNITED STATES.

Deaths in the Army in Europe and in the United States from April 6, 1917, to Oct. 31 last are given in a table issued by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, on Nov. 29. The figures for deaths in the Army in Europe, it is explained, are those reported by The Adjutant General's Office. This office is now checking its casualty records against those of the Central Records Office, A.E.F., in view of eliminating duplication or other errors. As this revision is not yet complete the figures as shown are still subject to change. During the period covered between the above dates in Europe the Army killed in action numbered 34,650 and the Marines with the Army 1,420. Dead from wounds received in action number 13,963 for the Army and of the Marines 960. Dead from disease in the Army 23,731 and in the Marines 271. Dead from accident and other causes 5,283 for the Army and 35 for the Marines. The total number of deaths was 80,313 in Europe, this including 107 deaths in Siberia. Army deaths in the United States included 34,779 from disease and 2,059 from accident and other causes, making a total of 36,838, and a grand total for both Europe and the United States of 117,151.

CARE FOR AMERICANS VISITING CEMETERIES IN FRANCE.

Americans visiting the graves of their loved ones in France will have many of the obstacles and discomforts usually incident to travel in a foreign country cleared from their way, according to plans announced by the American Red Cross. A new bureau, to be known as the Service for American Relatives Visiting Cemeteries, has been established overseas by the Red Cross, in cooperation with the Y.W.C.A., for this special purpose. The Red Cross Central Information Bureau in Paris will furnish full information as to trains, accommodations and details of service for visitors to the American cemeteries. A Red Cross transportation service has been established at St. Quentin for Bony and smaller cemeteries; at Soissons for Fismes and smaller cemeteries; at Chateau-Thierry for Fere-en-Tardenois and Belleau Woods; and at Verdun for Romagne and Thiécourt. Hotels and rest houses are being provided near the various cemeteries for those who wish to remain for a few days. The Red Cross has furnished barracks rest houses at Bony and Belleau Woods and the Army has supplied rest houses at Romagne and Fere-en-Tardenois. The Y.W.C.A. will operate all the rest houses, for which the equipment is furnished by the Army, and also the Hotel Petrograd in Paris.

MORE 16-INCH GUNS FOR CANAL ZONE.

Secretary of War Baker, at his first interview with newspaper representatives in Washington after his return from the Canal Zone and Porto Rico on Dec. 15, said he was entirely satisfied with the progress of military works in the Canal Zone. He spoke of the War Department's plan to place additional 16-inch guns at Panama and of the proposal to place the heavy guns on railroad mounts, but declared he had no recommendations to make with regard to additional construction for the military establishment in the Canal Zone. The Secretary spoke in the highest terms of his inspection of the Porto Rico Regiment, saying he had never seen better appearing soldiers than those trained in Porto Rico. Returning with Mr. Baker were Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, U.S.A.

ACCOUNTING FOR EXPENDABLE PROPERTY.

Publication of a circular was ordered by the Secretary of War on Dec. 15 as follows: Under provisions of Paragraph 683, Army Regulations, 1918, where public property has been lost, destroyed or damaged to the value of \$10 or less, the accountable officer will prepare and execute an affidavit, or a certificate supported by one or more affidavits, setting forth the circumstances upon which he will rely to show that the loss, destruction or damage was unavoidable and not due to the

fault, or neglect of anyone concerned. This paper or papers will be given a serial number and filed with the credit vouchers of the property record to which it pertains, as a voucher for dropping the property from the records.

RAMOUNT ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

The executive committee of the American Remount Association met at Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, for a conference and the election of officers and committees following the instructions given them at the first meeting of the organization on Nov. 14 as told in our issue of Nov. 22, page 355. The committee elected the following officers of the association: President, R. H. Williams, Jr., New York; first vice president and treasurer, Col. F. S. Armstrong, U.S.A., Chief of the Remount Service; second vice president, A. B. Hancock, Paris, Ky.; third vice president, F. Ambrose Clark, Westbury, L.I.; secretary, John T. Sallee; assistant secretary, A. A. Cedewald. Elected as honorary members were the following officers of the Regular Army: Gens. John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March, Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Lieut. Col. Albert R. White, Cols. Letcher Hardeman and John S. Fair; also George M. Rommel and Dr. J. R. Mohler, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and August Belmont, New York. Among the Army officers appointed members of the various committees are Major Gen. William J. Snow, Brig. Gen. F. R. McCoy, Cols. A. K. B. Lyman, William Lassiter and Kenyon A. Joyce, Lieut. Cols. A. H. Jones and G. E. Griffin, Majors C. H. Jewell and Guy V. Henry, and Capt. P. E. M. Walker. Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson is the only Navy officer on one of these committees and the Marine Corps is represented by Major Henry Leonard.

REMODELING DH-4 ARMY PLANES.

American Army DeH-4 airplanes are now being remodeled and the reconstructed plane will be called DH-4B. The specifications given out by the Air Service engineering department note the following changes: Gasoline tanks will be moved forward and located approximately at the present pilot's position and the pilot's seat moved back so that he sits close to or directly in front of the observer, in the space now occupied by the gasoline tank. The controls will be considerably remodeled and improved, including a new stick in the observer's cockpit. There will be also erected a new fire wall between the engine and the gasoline tank. The instrument board in the pilot's cockpit will be relocated, as well as some of engine accessories and other equipment, i.e., storage battery, oxygen apparatus, radio equipment, etc. These alterations will necessitate certain additions and rearrangements of truss wires and reinforcements at various points in the fuselage. The fixed Marlin guns will be moved back to conform to the pilot's new position.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars was held on Dec. 11 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, the following officers being elected to serve for the coming year: Commander, Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack; vice commander, Lieut. Col. J. M. Heller; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. Edward Breck (address the Benedict, Washington, N.W., D.C.). A number of new members were elected, and it is expected that the commandery will grow rapidly, as all officers who served in the World War are eligible for membership. Any information may be had of the secretary.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS SEEK COMPENSATION.

Two temporary officers of the Army appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 17 to ask Congress to grant the same compensation to officers of the emergency Army as to those of the Regular Service, in the case of their being permanently disabled in line of duty. The officers, Capt. Edward C. Farrington and Lieut. Lee S. Huitzen, told the committee the compensation granted under the War Risk Insurance Act was wholly inadequate and urged that officers holding temporary commissions be retired on the same basis as officers of the Regular Army when retired for physical disability.

NO RECONSTRUCTION JOBS FOR MEN IN FRANCE.

Owing to a rumor having spread through the United States that France wanted our discharged soldiers for reconstruction work, Lieut. Col. Mathew C. Smith, executive head of the Washington (D.C.) bureau in charge of soldier re-employment, has issued this statement denying the report: "There are very few jobs of any kind for American soldiers in France at this time, and the statement that contractors are now offering good pay to all ex-Service men who will sign up is without foundation. The report that the French government wishes to hire former soldiers from the United States is also incorrect."

LAST DRAFTED TROOPS LEAVE SIBERIA.

All of the American soldiers who were drafted for the World War are now out of Siberia. Replacements of volunteer enlisted men have been going forward to Siberia for some time, and in proportion, drafted men have been returned to the United States for discharge. A large number of men for discharge are now en route to San Francisco on board the Army transport Thomas, which is due to arrive Dec. 22, and the last consignment of eighty-five men left Siberia on Dec. 11 on the Army transport Sherman, which will be due about Dec. 31.

"INFANTRY HOWITZER" NEW ARMY TERM.

The War Department has directed that the term "Infantry howitzer" be applied in future discussion and correspondence relative to the Infantry weapon desired for replacing the 37-mm. gun and 3-inch Stokes mortar in the Infantry armament. It is further directed that an "Infantry howitzer" embodying certain specifications be designed by the Ordnance Department and constructed for test.

REPLACEMENT TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

The commanding general, Camp Meade, was directed on Dec. 12 to send the following troops, now ready and equipped for overseas duty, to Port of Embarkation, N.J.: Camp Meade Replacement Unit No. 26, one offi-

cer, 359 men. These troops will go forward as replacement troops for duty in Europe.

U.S.M.A. CLASS REUNIONS, '96 AND '98.

The members of the class of 1896, U.S. Military Academy, on duty in Washington, met in reunion at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Dec. 13. Of the eighteen members of the class on duty in the national capital sixteen were present, as follows: R. E. Callan, F. K. Ferguson, F. W. Lewis, P. M. Kessler, W. A. Burnside, C. E. Stodder, R. J. Burt, H. C. Whitehead, M. B. Stewart, H. Tupes, J. B. Tracy, C. H. McNeil, William Kelly, Jr., R. C. Langdon, C. McK. Saltzman and W. H. Tschappat. C. B. Drake and D. E. Nolan were temporarily absent from Washington. The dinner was the largest assembly of members of the class since the fifteenth anniversary in 1911. Seven of the officers present have been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal. The class graduated seventy-three and there are forty-three now in the Service. There have been nineteen deaths of class members, four have been placed on the retired list and seven have resigned. There were thirteen members who were general officers during the World's War, and six of these were present at the dinner. Members of the class have agreed to meet at the Army and Navy Club for luncheon every Saturday during the winter.

The class of 1898, U.S. Military Academy, held a class dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 13, when nearly one-half the surviving members of the class was present. It was arranged to have class luncheons at the Army and Navy Club every Saturday. Those present were: Colonels Frank C. Boggs and W. P. Wooten, C.E.; Majors Malin Craig and Guy V. Henry, Cav.; Cols. Manus McClosky and H. W. Butner, Field Art.; Lieut. Cols. George A. Nugent, William E. Cole and M. G. Spinks, C.A.C.; Brig. Gen. R. C. Davis, Cols. M. C. Keith, A. E. Williams, Berkley Enochs and James W. Furlow, Majors James B. Gowen and Charles W. Exton, Inf.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, N.Y., PLANS DINNER.

A number of the commanding generals of the U.S. Army and the flag officers of the U.S. Navy are to be guests at a dinner under the auspices of the Army and Navy Club of the city of New York, to be given in appreciation of their magnificent work during the World War, and at all times. It will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, at 7:30 p.m. The event is intended to be one of the most memorable in the history of the city and of the club, bringing together as it will prominent officers of the Services who helped to make world history during the war. There will be a number of features which will make the event a most enjoyable one; these will include an entertainment of high merit, and a reception with dancing which will follow the dinner. The speeches during the dinner, it is stated, will be limited to five. Arrangements have been made whereby ladies can attend, and members who desire to purchase boxes to be occupied by ladies only may have them assigned in the order in which the applications are received. Boxes are arranged to hold seven and eight each, and the price per person is \$3. Tables will accommodate ten (men only) and the price of the dinner tickets is \$10 per man. Arrangements have been made to set aside a limited number of dinner tickets for members of prominent clubs which desire to be represented at the dinner and the applications for these tickets must be forwarded by Jan. 5, with check, to J. Lorimer Worden, treasurer, care of Army and Navy Club, 18 Gramercy Park, New York city. Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., is president of the club; Brig. Gen. O. B. Bridgeman, is chairman of the house committee; and Col. H. Childs is chairman of the committee on Invitations.

EXPLOSION AT PICATINNY ARSENAL KILLS MARINE.

As a result of an explosion at Picatinny U.S. Arsenal, near Dover, N.J., on Dec. 18, Pvt. O. R. McCormick, U.S.M.C., whose home was at Akron, Ohio, and who was on guard duty at the time of the accident, was killed as a result of shrapnel wound. Several other marines were wounded by shrapnel and taken to a hospital at Dover. The explosion, it is believed, started in the research laboratory, which was destroyed, as well as the paint, carpenter and blacksmith shops and several storerooms containing ammunition. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000. The flames were fought by troops under the direction of Lieut. Col. Francis H. Miles, Jr., Lieut. Col. R. W. Peniger, both U.S.A., and Capt. A. B. Hale, U.S. M.C. The report of the explosion was heard forty miles away.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on page 499.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 11, 1919.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.
Coast Artillery Corps.—To be colonel, Lieut. Col. John O. Gilmore, Jr., from Dec. 7, 1919.
Field Artillery.—To be captain, 1st Lieut. Frank Langham, from Sept. 1, 1919.

CITATION ORDERS OF ORGANIZATIONS.

Cir. 551, Dec. 15, 1919, War Dept.

As soon as practicable commanding officers of organizations will forward to The Adjutant General of the Army copies of all orders containing citations of their units as organizations for services during the World War. Foreign orders as well as American will be forwarded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 128, NOV. 29, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions previously published in War Department numbered circulars for the month of November, 1919, relating to rate and tariff information and preparation of enlistment record.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. O. MARCH, O.S.

The following officers, G.S., are relieved from detail as members of the G.S.O.: Lieut. Cols. G. B. Hunter and J. A. Atkins, (Dec. 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., G.S., to Cleveland, Ohio, for attending the annual meeting of the American Historical Association to be held at that place Dec. 29-31, 1919. (Dec. 18, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. O. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major G. E. Inslay, A.G.D., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Capt. C. B. Searing, I.G.D., to Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Lieut. Col. U. M. Diller, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Major S. R. Beard, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Par. 95, S.O. 282-O, War D., Dec. 8, 1919, relieving Major A. Kalb, Q.M.C., in command of the remount depot, Camp Grant, Ill., and directing him to proceed to Camp Kearny, Calif., is revoked. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Major J. V. N. Ingram, Q.M.C., to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Resignation by F. H. Kichey, Q.M.C., as temporary captain and second Lieutenant is accepted. (Dec. 13, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major J. F. Corby, M.C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., about Jan. 1 for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. H. J. Herrick, M.C., to Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va., for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Slaughter, M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. G. Snow to Oteen, N.C.; Capt. F. Argus to Denver, Colo.; Army General Hospital; 1st Lieut. W. C. Miller to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Resignation by W. A. Shaw, M.C., as temporary captain and as first Lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted Dec. 20, 1919. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. R. M. DeGraff, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted Dec. 15, 1919. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Master Hosp. Sergt. H. Curtis, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and to home. (Dec. 8, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. A. F. Bokman, D.C., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. F. C. Daniels, D.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. L. Wilson, D.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Dec. 15, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. C. O. Grace, V.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 82d P.A., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Captains of San. C. to duty as follows: J. D. Foley to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; A. Mette to Fort McHenry, Md.; F. E. Thuney to Fox Hills, N.Y. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Major A. Morehouse, San. C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COL. F. V. ABBOT, ACTING C.E.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Major H. V. Pittman is assigned to 5th Engrs. and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. F. T. Norcross is assigned to 2d Engrs. and to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. W. C. Guerin and 1st Lieut. G. F. Brockman C.E., accompanied by approximately seventy civilian employees of the Engineer Department, to Camp Benning, Ga., making a topographical survey of that reservation; 1st Lieut. M. H. Wilson is assigned to Co. B, 1st Engrs., and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. E. E. Hall, Engrs., to Carlisle, Pa., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieuts. A. C. Lieber, Jr., R. K. Munroe and J. A. Strang, C.E. (Dec. 15, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. F. I. Gilbert, O.D., to duty as C.O. of ordnance activities at Port Newark Terminal, Newark, N.J. (Dec. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. M. F. Behar, O.D., to Washington to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. F. K. Kennedy, Jr., O.D., to Camp Benning, Ga., in regard to experimental types of Infantry equipment. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Capt. J. A. Lynch, O.D., will take station at New Cumberland, Pa., for duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. I. H. Rigg, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Huntington, W.Va., and to home. (Dec. 10, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Major M. A. Hall, A.S., about Dec. 20 to Paris for the purpose of attending the Aeronautics Exposition in that city, and upon the completion return to proper station, London. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. B. Clagett to Charleston, S.C., as department Air Service officer; Lieut. Col. H. A. Dargue to Dayton, Ohio; 1st Lieut. L. E. Cook to Ancon, Panama, on the transport to sail about Jan. 15; 2d Lieut. K. Garrett to Ancon, Panama, on transport to sail about Jan. 15. (Dec. 13, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain E. C. Sliney, U.S.A., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

CAVALRY.

8TH—Capt. R. W. Grow, 8th Cav., is detailed as assistant professor at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (Dec. 15, War D.)

16TH—Capt. W. E. Dorman, 16th Cav., from treatment at General Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Brownsville, Texas, 16th Cav., for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

16TH—First Sergt. F. C. Gallagher, Troop E, 16th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Brownsville and to home. (Dec. 9, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

First Lieut. C. C. Jadwin, Cav., is assigned to 3d Cav. and to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Officers from present assignment with 15th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty: Majors G. B. Pritchard, Jr., and E. B. Lyon, Cav.; H. H. O. Richards, U.S.A. (captain, Cav.). (Dec. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. R. E. Larson, Cav., is assigned to 15th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. D. Bowman, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Resignation by W. Shafroth, Cav., as temporary captain and as first Lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (Dec. 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

5TH—Capt. W. F. Maher, 5th F.A., to Field Art. School, Fort Sill, as student officer in the battery officers' course. (Dec. 12, War D.)

8TH—Regimental Supply Sergt. J. K. Yetter, 8th F.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Funston, Kas., and to home. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Capt. T. E. T. Haley, F.A., is assigned to 21st F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. F. T. Vance, F.A., to Chicago for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. E. S. Perrin, F.A., is made permanent. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. C. D. Lang, F.A., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. and to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. H. W. Blakeley, F.A., will report in person to Brig. Gen. A. Cronkhite, president of an Army retiring board, at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. J. R. Kelly is designated as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Western Department; Major S. Bacon to Fort Bliss, Texas, 82d F.A.; Major H. P. Avent to Fort Sill, Okla., as student officer; Capt. F. Langham to Fort Sill, Okla., as student officer; Capt. W. H. Curston, on duty with 2d F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky., will remain on his present duty; 1st Lieut. H. N. Blue to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Jan. 6, 1920, as student officer. (Dec. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 53, S.O. 282-O, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. T. L. Futch, F.A., to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., as student officer is revoked. He will remain on present duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 54, S.O. 282-O, War D., as relieves Major J. M. Devine, F.A., from duty with 3d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill., and directs him to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., as student officer is revoked. Major Devine will remain on present duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Major R. P. Shug to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Jan. 6 as student officer; Major G. A. Pollin to Fort Leavenworth for a conference with the view to obtaining information and data for the establishment of an electrical laboratory at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. W. C. McCarthy is assigned to 20th F.A., and to Camp Bragg, N.C. (Dec. 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 54, S.O. 282-O, War D., as relieves Lieut. Col. J. A. Gillespie, F.A., from further duty with the 13th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa, and directs him to report at Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as a student is revoked. He will remain on present duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. K. S. Wallace, F.A., is accepted. (Dec. 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Major C. A. W. Dawson, C.A.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., 31st Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Major L. R. Watrous, Jr., C.A.C., is detailed as assistant professor at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Capt. M. E. Barker, C.A.C., from further duty in Manila to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Captains of C.A.C. to duty as follows: J. Stirm to Fort Warren, Mass.; R. A. Laird to Jackson Barracks, Le.; A. L. Johnson to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.). (Dec. 13, War D.)

Each of the following officers of C.A.C. will proceed to places named for duty: Capt. M. C. McLeod to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty with the 39th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.); 2d Lieut. J. D. Summers to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty in Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound; 1st Lieut. W. M. Cline to duty in Coast Defenses of Southern New York. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Capt. J. E. Matthews, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Artillery Brigade, for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

INFANTRY.

9TH—Color Sergt. M. O'Brien, 9th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and to home. (Dec. 11, War D.)

14TH—Second Lieut. W. Y. McBurney, 14th Inf., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. S. J. Sutherland is detailed as assistant professor at Kemper Military School, Booneville, Mo.; Capt. W. G. Preston is detailed with the M.T.C. and to duty in San Francisco; Capt. R. H. Bishop is assigned to 35th Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Capt. E. M. Landrum is assigned to 3d Battalion, 49th Inf., and to Fort Leavenworth; 1st Lieut. W. D. Benson to duty with the M.T.C. and about Jan. 1 to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. M. J. Bowler is assigned to 24th Inf. and to Camp Furlong, N.M.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Wood is assigned to 46th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. De W. C. T. Grubbs to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for witnessing tests of tank guns; Major E. H. Bertram to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. L. Perrine is assigned to 51st Inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. W. E. Hikes is assigned to 55th Inf. and to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. Y. D. Fetterman is assigned to 22d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Haley is assigned to 4th Inf. and to Camp Pike, Ark.; 2d Lieut. H. G. Gregerson is assigned to 55th Inf. and to Camp Funston, Kas. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Col. E. T. Conley, Inf. (major, A.G.D.), to duty in the office of The A.G. of the Army. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to San Francisco for transportation to Vladivostok, Siberia, on transport sailing about Jan. 5 for duty with A.E.F.: First Lieuts. J. L. Cooley, R. Hall, E. W. Grimmer, C. C. Fitzhugh, W. H. Clark, D. McA. Hunter, 2d Lieuts. A. H. Luse, E. H. Connor, E. E. Crouter and W. W. Von Grimp.

Col. A. J. Booth, Inf., is assigned to 41st Inf. and to Camp Upton for duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. Wahl, Inf., is appointed a member of the War Department Board of Appraisers. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. P. Wirtz, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Wilson, Inf., is designated as assistant intelligence officer, Western Department. (Dec. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. L. H. Thompson, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Officers to report by letter to the commandants of the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas., and Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., respectively, for duty as representatives of the Cavalry and Infantry, with the Technical Staff, Ordnance Department with station in Washington: Lieut. Col. G. B. Hunter, Cav., and J. A. Atkins, Inf. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Capt. A. T. Vestich, Inf., is assigned to 1st Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. F. M. Lasseigne, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Regimental Sergt. Major W. B. Williams, Inf., unassigned, will be placed upon the retired list at Arcadia, Calif., on or after Dec. 19, 1919, and to home. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Regimental Sergt. Major J. Casey, General Service, Inf. (Personnel Detachment), will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (Dec. 9, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. W. Towey, T.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

First Lieut. H. E. Reed, T.C., to Washington for duty in connection with recruiting.

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The following officers are placed on the D.O.L.: Capts. W. R. Stewart, C.A.; R. E. Turley, Jr., C.A. (major, U.S.A.); J. C. Hutson, C.A., and 1st Lieut. A. W. Vinal, Inf. (Dec. 15, War D.)

The following officers are removed from the D.O.L.: Capts. L. R. James and R. R. Pickering, Inf. (Dec. 15, War D.)

The following officers are placed on the D.O.L.: First Lieuts. J. H. Day, Inf. (major, U.S.A.); L. Simons, Inf.; F. C. Lewis, Inf., and M. D. Barndollar, Jr., Inf. (capt., U.S.A.). (Dec. 15, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieuts. T. B. Fowler and H. T. Perrin, Inf.; T. R. Taber, Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Luse, Inf. (Dec. 9, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Sergt. W. W. Huser, 1st Co., 1st Disciplinary Batln., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth and to home. (Dec. 9, War D.)

First Sergt. J. M. Hogan, 5th Co., U.S. War Prison Bar-

racks Guard, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to his home. (Dec. 9, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

First Lieut. E. W. Hartford, M.T.C., to San Francisco for duty with the M.T.C. (Dec. 12, War D.)

First Sergt. F. E. Dumont, Motor Command No. 31, M.T.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and to home. (Dec. 9, War D.)

CHANGES IN TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS.

The following are changes among the officers on duty with the Transportation Service for the week ending Dec. 16, 1919:

Major F. Van Vleck, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. P. M. Anderson, Q.M.C., to Bay City, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis.; Col. C. H. Hilton, C.A.C., to Hoboken, N.J., all for temporary duty.

Discharged.

Capt. F. Conroy, Q.M.C.

Assigned.

Lieut. Col. D. W. McCormack, T.S., to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; Col. H. P. Hobbs, Inf., to Transportation Service, Washington, D.C.; Major R. B. McBride, F.A., to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

Transferred.

Second Lieut. C. McKinley, Q.M.C., from Norfolk, Va., to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. M. B. Willett, C.A.C., from New York city to Zone Transportation Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Changes in Washington Personnel.

Lieut. Col. P. M. Anderson, Q.M.C., assigned as officer in charge Construction, Maintenance and Repair Branch, Water Transportation; Col. H. P. Hobbs, Inf., assigned as officer in charge Animal Drawn Transportation; 2d Lieut. C. McKinley, Q.M.C., assigned to Courier Service; Lieut. Col. L. A. Dewey, A.G.D., from duty Claims Board, Adm. Div., to sick leave; Capt. E. G. Watson, Inf., from Adm. Div. to D.S.

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

Capt. Joseph P. Kiley, 29th Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Shelby, Miss., on May 1, 1919, and convicted of having converted to his own use money of an enlisted man, of having fraudulently appropriated \$552, the property of Co. H, 29th Inf.; of having given a fraudulent check for \$199 to Swift and Co. at Camp Beauregard, La.; of having presented fraudulent vouchers of Co. H, 29th Inf., to Lieut. Col. S. H. Hopson, U.S.A.; of having made false reports to the same officer; of having borrowed \$500 from enlisted men at Camp Beauregard; of having issued a fraudulent check in behalf of his own use. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for two years, which the President approved. (G.C.M.O. 349, War Dept., Oct. 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Sheridan Talbot, 44th Balloon Co., Field Art., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, Base Sec. 5, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on Aug. 14, 1919, of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform at Brest on July 26, and with using indecent language in the presence of a number of ladies. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which was approved by the convening authority. (G.C.M.O. 365, War Dept., Oct. 30, 1919.)

Lieut. William W. Search, 115th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, Base Sec. 5, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on Aug. 25, 1919, of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform at Coblenz, Germany. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 366, War Dept., Oct. 30, 1919.)

Capt. (T) Alfred J. Willard, Aviation Sec., Signal Corps, was brought before a G.C.M. at headquarters, 2d Inf., on Nov. 13, 1918, and convicted of desertion on June 25, 1917, while a private in M.G. Co., 2d California National

war under authorization carried in the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917. Approximately 18,800 acres was sold by the Chamber of Commerce, March 15, 1917, for \$247,475. This tract was originally selected as a militia training camp and for the use of Field Artillery. The amount paid to the owners of the land by the chamber and incidental expenses was considerably in excess of price. Owing to increase in land values it is the opinion of the chamber that the land to-day is worth more than double the amount paid by the United States. This is the first of the great camp sites wholly acquired during the war which is almost complete and to which the few simple titles have vested in the United States and all payments have been made. The acquisition of this camp was handled throughout by the Construction Division of the Army.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Cos. A and L and Machine Gun Detachment, 24th Inf., five officers and 488 men, left Raton, N.M., Dec. 8 for Columbus, N.M.

3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, nine officers and 219 men, arrived MacAlister, Okla., Dec. 7 from Fort Clark, Texas.

Camp Meade Replacement Unit No. 26, one officer and 359 men, left Camp Meade, Md., for Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., Dec. 10.

Detachment, one officer and thirty-two enlisted men from 81st F.A., left Camp Knox, Ky., for Leavenworth Proving Ground, N.J., for duty with the Chemical Warfare Service Dec. 10.

9th Aero. Squadron left March Field, Calif., for Rockwell Field, two officers and sixty-nine men by motor truck and five officers by airplane Dec. 11.

Cos. A and L and Machine Gun Detachment, 24th Inf., five officers and 484 men, arrived Columbus, N.M., Dec. 10 from Raton, N.M.

Troop A, 18th Cavalry, one officer and twenty-nine men, left Mercedes, Texas, Dec. 12 en route San Benito Pump, Texas.

Troops A and G, 18th Cav., left Fort Clark, Texas, and arrived Del Rio, Texas, Dec. 13.

Troops A, F and detachments Machine Gun and Supply troops, 8th Cav., left Gallup, N.M., Dec. 10 and arrived Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 13.

Troop C, 13th Cav., left Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 14 and arrived Pinto Creek, Texas, same date.

Troop G, 12th Cav., left Hatchet, N.M., Dec. 14 and arrived Culberson's Ranch, N.M., same date.

Troop A, 16th Cav., Mercedes, Texas, relieved Troop G, 16th Cav., at San Benito Pump, Texas, Dec. 12. Upon being relieved, Troop G proceeded to Brownsville, Texas.

10th Field-Signal Battalion left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 11 for Camp Funston, Kas., for duty.

Orders have been issued to return all remaining troops recently sent to Colfax county, N.M., and to MacAlister, Okla., to their stations on Dec. 20 (Cos. A and E, M.G. Co., and Hqrs. Co., 24th Inf., and 12th Cav., 3d Squadron, less Troop K, were ordered to Colfax; 3d Squadron, 18th Cav., was ordered to MacAlister).

PRAISE FOR 1ST DIVISION, U.S. ARMY.

Headquarters of the 1st Division, U.S. Army, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding, has received a number of voluntary expressions of appreciation of the soldierly manner in which the 1st Division personnel handled their side of the coal strike situation when ordered to strike duty recently. These are contained in letters and resolutions, from which we take the following extracts:

From Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Nov. 21, 1919, to the Commanding General, 1st Division, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.: "I desire to express my appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which you moved the Provisional Regiment to and from the coal fields of West Virginia. Please extend my thanks also to Colonel Harrell and the officers and men of his command for the excellent and satisfactory manner in which they performed the duty assigned them. The conduct of the troops won the good-will of all classes and added to the prestige of the Regular Army."

From The Adjutant General of West Virginia, Nov. 24, to the Commanding Officer, 1st Division, U.S.A.: "I feel that it would be ungrateful not to express our gratitude for the Federal troops that were stationed in West Virginia during November, 1919. Their conduct was without reproach during their entire tour of duty. At every place these soldiers were on duty we hear only complimentary remarks about them. I am safe in saying that every law-abiding citizen in the state of West Virginia joins me in expressing our gratitude to Col. W. F. Harrell, 16th Inf., and the officers and men of the Provisional Regiment."

From Governor J. J. Cornwell, of West Virginia, Nov. 24, to Commander of 1st Division, U.S.A.: "It is but proper that I, as Chief Executive of the state of West Virginia, should express to you my appreciation, on behalf of the state and its citizens, of the splendid conduct of the officers and men of your division who were assigned to duty within this state following the call of the strike of the United Mine Workers on Nov. 1. Without exception they deported themselves not only as soldiers should in a like situation, but as gentlemen. Colonel Harrell and all his officers have the thanks of the people of the respective communities where they were stationed, and nothing but good words have been spoken of them and the men who constituted the force."

From the Rotary Club of Charleston, W.Va., Nov. 28: "At a regular meeting of the Rotary Club of Charleston, W.Va., held on Nov. 25, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas in response to the request of the Governor of West Virginia the Federal Government sent to this state a provisional regiment under the command of Col. W. F. Harrell. This regiment was stationed at Charleston, Clotier and Beckley from Nov. 1 to 18, 1919. The conduct of the officers and men in the performance of their duty was such as to excite the admiration and respect of all classes of citizens and was in keeping with the best traditions of the Army of the United States.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Rotary Club of the city of Charleston, do extend to Col. W. F. Harrell and the officers and men of his regiment the commendation of the Rotary Club of the city of Charleston.

"Resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of War; the Governor of West Virginia; the Commanding General of the Central Department, Chicago, Ill.; the Commanding General of the 1st Division, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; and the Commanding Officer of the Provisional Regiment."

From Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, U.S.N., commanding U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Nov. 29, to Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A.: "It was very gratifying to me and to the officers and men of the athletic department at this training station to receive the kind expression of appreciation contained in your letter of Nov. 25 of our efforts to contribute to the pleasure of the officers and men comprising the 1st Division football team on the occasion it participated in a game at this training station. I am equally glad to know that these trips are helpful in promoting the cordial relationship which so happily exists between the Army and Navy."

JUNIOR OFFICERS' CLUB, NEW YORK, TO CONTINUE.

It is announced that the Junior Officers' Hospitality House at 344 Lexington avenue, New York city, or Junior Officers' Club as it has become better known—will remain open until next fall. It will thus be the last of the War Officers' Houses in New York to continue the work of furnishing the young officer assigned to duty there, or merely passing through, with a home, barracks and club, all at the same time. "The spirit of the club," writes a correspondent, "is to make the newcomer feel as much at home as if he had been here for months. There are no dues, each man paying only seventy-five cents a night for his bed, and if meals are taken in the mess the breakfast costs twenty-five cents and dinner

seventy-five cents. The service is deeply indebted for the continuance of the Junior Officers' Club to Mrs. Anson W. Burchard, chairman of the executive committee, and Mrs. William H. Moore. John F. Parker is director of the club, which is under the management of the War Camp Community Service.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

The War Department has announced that Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., retired, sailed from Brest for New York on the troop transport America on Dec. 10, and that the ship is due to arrive on Dec. 19.

The Infantry Journal for December announces that Major Robert C. Cotton, U.S.A., having resigned his commission to accept an important executive position with a large commercial concern, has also resigned his post as editor of the Infantry Journal as well as that of the U.S. Infantry Association. Major Cotton, who has been on duty at the Army War College, was born in Missouri on May 7, 1885, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1908. He became a first lieutenant of Infantry on Feb. 12, 1915, was transferred to the Signal Corps on May 6, 1917, received his captaincy in the Infantry on May 15, 1917, and on Aug. 15, 1917, was promoted to major (N.A.).

Among the contributors to the November-December issue of Professional Memoirs (Corps of Engineers and Engineers Department at Large) are the following officers of the Corps of Engineers: Col. C. L. Hall, who writes on "The First Six Weeks on the Western Front"; Col. W. G. Caples on "Roads in Supply and Attack"; Col. G. B. Pillsbury, "Engineers Troops in an Advance"; Lieut. Col. H. W. Stickle, retired, "Monongahela River Navigation"; Lieut. Col. W. H. Lanigan, "Proposed New Engineer School and Post and College of Military Research at Camp Humphreys, Va."; Arthur H. Platt, formerly major, 26th Engineers, "Water Supply for an Army"; Lieut. Col. W. B. Greeley, "Furnishing Timber for Military Operations"; Col. D. D. Pullen, Tank Corps captain of Engineers, "Notes on a Divisional Engineer Regiment in the Army of Occupation, December, 1918, to May, 1919," and Lieut. Col. S. F. Cressels, "Future Organization."

Some Problems of the Army Medical Department, A.E.F.

Col. Sanford H. Wadham, who is on duty at the General Staff College, and Col. Arnold D. Tuttle, on duty at the office of the Surgeon General, both of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., are joint authors of an article on "Some of the Early Problems of the Medical Department, A.E.F." which appears in the December number of The Military Surgeon. The article, which discusses the subject exhaustively and will be read with interest by officers of the corps, in speaking of the many difficulties encountered overseas by the Medical Corps, and how they were overcome, says, in conclusion: "Was it not to be expected that with no adequate peace-time preparation for war—in fact, little public interest in preparedness—the machine should have creaked at times? While there has been some inefficiency and complaints of individual injustices, is it not strange that we did not hear more? And lastly, is it not sufficient recompense that one should have been permitted to play a part, if only a small one, in the Great Adventure?"

Col. J. C. Rhea's Success in the Caucasus.

"Col. James C. Rhea, the American Army officer who early in November undertook to bring peace to the Karabagh district in the Caucasus, has not only succeeded in this mission but has brought about the first truce in a war between the Tartars and Armenians that began before the dawn of the Christian era," says the New York Sun. "Colonel Rhea discovered that Karabagh was one of the keys to the Caucasus region. It was part of the award given to the Turks by Germany in payment for their assistance in the Near East. As acting high commissioner of the allied nations in the Caucasus, Colonel Rhea called a conference of the Premier of Armenia and the Premier of Azerbaijan, representing the Tartars, at Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. They signed an agreement for cessation of hostilities in Karabagh. This was accomplished with so much ease and in a manner so satisfactory to both parties that they agreed to abandon all future resort to arms and to settle their differences by arbitration. In cases where they are unable to agree they will abide by the decision of the American officer. Colonel Rhea, was an Iowa boy and entered the Cavalry after his graduation in 1890 from the U.S. Military Academy, had already received the Distinguished Service Cross in France before he left for his Near East mission. A man who can successfully settle a dispute between two races as strongly antagonistic as the Armenians and Tartars and thus end a twenty century war should be encouraged in his work of pacification. He must have the making of a world diplomat."

Colonel Judson's Defense of General March.

Col. W. V. Judson, C.E., U.S.A., in a letter to the Chicago Tribune noted that John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern Law School, was recently quoted as saying of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., that "tribute is due General March for his efforts in the war, but it cannot be denied that he is possessed of a ruthlessness which amounts to moral brutality. He is possessed also of a military narrow-mindedness which makes his removal a peace time necessity." Colonel Judson comes to the defense of General March, writing that "one of the saddest results of the inability of our people to understand military questions is the promulgation of such unjust criticism as that quoted. No Frenchman or Englishman could be found, equally eminent in the law or in any other great learned profession with Professor Wigmore, whose mind in matters military would be so uneducated and provincial that he could not comprehend the tremendous and all important part General March played in the winning of the war."

Colonel Judson goes on to give figures showing the tremendous increase in movements of men overseas from March 4, 1918, when General March took office, until the time of the armistice. He adds: "For the enormous increase of troop movement overseas the Allies are indebted to the impetus furnished by General March, who saw through all the mist of conflicting opinion, trouble and confusion just what was the vital spark of hope in the whole situation—that America, with the greatest number possible, would rush to the rescue. In a sense, indeed, March was ruthless. If he had not been ruthless in his demands that our soldiers cross the seas, however uncomfortable they might be, crowded as though on slave ships, however many of our youths might go to their deaths on the packed transports, whether due to submarines or the 'flu,' and despite the assertions of many that such numbers as were being sent across could not be supplied in France, we simply should have lost the war. Fortunately in March was found military wisdom of the

first order combined with ruthlessness. If we are unwilling to cherish and reward the ruthlessness that wins our wars when employed at the proper time and place we should be careful at all hazards to avoid war and its necessarily ruthless processes."

Lieut. Maynard Denies Criticizing Fellow Aviators.

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, Air Service, U.S.A., unofficial winner of the recent Army transcontinental air race, has been ordered by Major Gen. Charles T. Menor, Director of Air Service, U.S.A., to report at Washington to explain statements credited to him by the Anti-Saloon League of America with reference to the use of alcoholic liquor by Air Service men during the race. The objectionable statement was said to have been made before the Southern Commercial Congress at Savannah, Ga., on Dec. 7, when the league declares, as quoted by the press, that Lieutenant Maynard said: "The failure of some of the pilots in the air race can only be attributed to too much booze; if all of them had been as sober as myself I would not have been the winner." In a statement made public in New York city on Dec. 12 Lieutenant Maynard charges the league with having, for its own purposes, "juggled" his statement and "transformed it into a lie against my colleagues." He adds: "I said, and I still maintain, that in my opinion, some few accidents in aviation are caused by overuse of intoxicants. The very fact that I was fortunate enough, through the intervention of good weather, to be constantly a few miles ahead of the other flyers in the cross-continent race would in itself be evidence that I could not have based my opinion relative to this subject on my observations during the race. Indeed, several of those who were killed I know to have been total abstainers. Such statements attributed to me as 'a large number of casualties in the race were caused by "hangovers," and while partly intoxicated, are absolutely baseless and without foundation, and were manipulated to create a sensation.' William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who issued the statement concerning Lieutenant Maynard's address, denied, on Dec. 17, the officer's assertion that his words concerning alcohol and its use by Army aviators had been "juggled," according to the New York Times. He said he had in his possession Lieutenant Maynard's original typewritten statement, sent to the league by the lieutenant, and that it could be seen by those interested. Mr. Anderson said he understood the officer's statement applied to general conditions and not to the transcontinental race, except where he specifically so applied it.

ARMY ITEMS.

Organization of Remount Squadrons.

General orders will be published at the direction of the Secretary of War as follows: The Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, is authorized to organize from the personnel allotted to the Quartermaster Corps one remount squadron for duty at each of the several remount depots. The personnel will be armed with pistols and will consist of four officers and 150 enlisted men. This will not be construed as authorizing an increase in the personnel allotted to the Quartermaster Corps.

Fraudulent Pay Vouchers.

The Director of Finance, under date of Dec. 6, 1919, sent a telegram to the several department commanders which said: "Several fraudulent pay vouchers for officers have been paid recently. Instruct all disbursing officers under your direction to observe special care in identifying officers, before paying their accounts and enlisted men before paying final statements."

The Fort Thomas Salute.

The Fort Thomas Salute, several recent numbers of which have just reached us, but which first made its appearance in October, is the most recent of the soldier problems to be brought to public attention. It consists of four pages and is issued weekly. The copies received give evidence that "all the (post) news that's fit to print" will appear in its columns. Col. Peter E. Traub, U.S.A., who served as a major general overseas, commands the post.

7th Company, C.A.C., Christmas Dinner.

The 7th Company, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort McKinley, Maine, has issued a copy of its Christmas, 1919, menu, which shows a very choice array of eatables in store for the command. A roster of the company and its history is also given. The roster of the company includes Capt. John H. LaFitte, 1st Sergt. Leon G. Bruton, 1st Sergt. Cleveland H. Wright, Supply Sergt. Marion C. Collum and Mess Sergt. Julius M. Shepard. The 15th Co. was formed from 184 drafted men from the local boards of Chicago, Ill., on April 6, 1918. On May 21, 1918, fifty-two men were transferred to form a part of the 26th Co., Portland, and on June 1, 1918, men were transferred to form a part of Battery C and Supply Co., 72d Art., C.A.C. The 16th Co., Portland, was formed from 100 recruits from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on March 26, 1918. On June 1, 1918, formed part of Battery D and Supply Co., 72d Art., C.A.C. On Aug. 30, 1919, the 15th and 16th Cos. were joined and renumbered the 7th Co., Portland, C.A.C. "Of which we are proud," says the writer of the history.

To Form Polo Association in 6th Division.

As a result of the issuance of War Department Circular 531, in which it is stated that "it is the desire of the War Department that polo should be one of the games to be encouraged throughout the Army," a large and enthusiastic meeting of officers of the 6th Division was held on Dec. 12 at the Officers' Club, 3d Field Artillery, Camp Grant, Ill., for the purpose of carrying out the department's suggestion, under the auspices of the central polo committee established by order of the Chief of Staff. The project was discussed at length, it being desired that polo teams be developed and maintained at the several division camps and at training centers and regimental posts. The project was discussed at length at the meeting, at which Col. W. D. Newbill, 3d Field Art., presided. A committee was appointed consisting of Col. W. H. Simpson, Chief of Staff, 6th Division; Col. Falkner Head, 3d Field Art., and Major John C. Daly, commanding 6th Division trains, all U.S.A., to arrange for the organization of a polo association in the 6th Division, according to a Rockford publication. About seventy-five officers of the division have so far signified their intention of joining the proposed association. The "Old Hiking Sixth" is said to be ready to demonstrate that it can ride when the opportunity offers, and that its reputation for hiking was not wholly gained by choice. It is expected that polo equipment will soon be available. When the weather permits a field will be laid out and practice begun.

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Captain of Infantry, unassigned, desires mutual transfer with Captain of Coast Artillery. Date of commission as Captain July, 1917. Address Box 157, Army & Navy Journal, N.Y.

MUSICIAN WANTED: For Band 16th Infantry, REGULAR ARMY. The regiment has just returned from France and is now stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., near Louisville. Splendid opportunity for the right man. URGENTLY NEEDED. Vacancies for Asst. Band Leader, Sergeants, Corporals, 1st, 2d and 3d Class Musicians. No K.P. or Fatigue for Bandmen. No duties with Headquarters company. Musical duties only. For particulars write Simon Tresing, Band Leader, 16th Infantry, Camp Taylor, Ky.

First Lieutenant of Infantry among 300 on list, date of commission as 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1917, desires transfer with First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery. Address ZEE, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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PAY LEGISLATION DEFERRED UNTIL 1920.

The last hope of the Army and Navy for the passage of some sort of a pay increase bill before Christmas was lost when the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 18 determined not to report out the pay bill before the holiday recess scheduled to begin on Dec. 20 and to end on Jan. 5, 1920. In spite of a strenuous attempt by Mr. Crago, author of the Crago bill, adopted and favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to push the bill through before Christmas, members of the House committee hesitated to act without taking more time to consider the features of the proposed legislation. The House Military Committee as a whole had not made any study of the pay situation, but had given Mr. Crago and Mr. Wise authority to confer with members of the Naval Committee and endeavor to arrive at an agreement with that body. In Mr. Wise's absence, Mr. Crago drew up a bill providing for a ten per cent. increase and a ration allowance for officers, and a twenty per cent. increase for enlisted men and members of the Army Nurse Corps. This bill Mr. Crago urged the House Military Committee to adopt, on Dec. 17 and 18. Notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the committee were clearly favorable to granting an increase in pay, the members were not willing to report out any bill until after having given more consideration to the matter.

There has been no change in the House Naval Committee situation during the week. No bill has yet been prepared by the committee. It was clearly indicated, however, that action was being held up pending the announcement by floor leader Mondell on Dec. 18 as to the future policy of the House with regard to expenditures. Mr. Mondell's statement, which he entitled "Economy Must be the Watchword," contained several references to the proposed pay increase for the Services.

After pointing out to Congress the fact that the estimates for the next fiscal year call for expenditures more than \$3,000,000,000 in excess of receipts, Mr. Mondell declared that the "tremendously extravagant estimates of the Government departments and bureaus must and will be greatly trimmed." He continued: "With two possible exceptions, the Post Office and Pension bills, every appropriation bill which will be reported at this session will show a substantial reduction below the estimates, and in the aggregate I anticipate a reduction below the regular estimates well in excess of a billion dollars."

"The estimates for the Army, of nearly a billion dollars, will, with the exception of the Fortifications bill, stand the heaviest cut. It should be reduced at least by half. The estimate for sundry civil expenditures will stand a very heavy reduction. The estimate for fortifications will stand the heaviest cut of all. The Navy estimates may be largely reduced without impairing the efficiency of our Naval Establishment. But even these great reductions will not suffice if we are to embark upon a program involving large appropriations in new fields, or largely increased expenditures for pay and compensation. We should, by all means, effect some considerable reduction in the volume of the floating debt. We must not, except for reasons that are absolutely imperative, take any chances on increasing it, and therefore the savings that I have suggested, vast as they are, must, to be effective, be accompanied with the most stringent economies along other lines."

"Let it be borne in mind that none of the estimates carries a single penny of estimated expenditure on account of a perfectly bewildering variety of new and unusual requests and demands which are being made on the Treasury. They do not carry, for instance, any sums whatever for increased pay or allowances for men or officers of the Army or Navy. . . . They carry no estimates for loans, bonuses, or development projects for the benefit of ex-Service men. Other than the reductions we can make in the regular estimates which must, and I believe will, be very heavy, the statement which I have presented of estimated outlay is, in view of the very great demands that have been made and which are likely to continue to be made, very conservative. Certain suggestions of increased pay for the officers and men of the Army and Navy which have been earnestly urged would run into hundreds of millions. . . . It is for Congress to determine what should be done in all these matters, but in arriving at that determination let us remember that we have passed the period when, under the stimulus of war enthusiasm, the instinct of self-preservation, and the determination to finish a great job gloriously, we could spend billions without a thought as to where the money was to come from, who was to pay it, or when it was to be paid. . . . I am sorry that the various departments of the Government did not follow the good advice of the Secretary of the Treasury and keep their estimates within the bounds he suggests, but our duty is plain, we must not only cut the estimates in

excess of a billion, but we must turn a deaf ear to every new demand or request which is not imperative."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Chief of Infantry in Army Legislation.

The announcement that a provision creating the office of Chief of Infantry has been adopted by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs which is writing a new Army reorganization bill will be welcomed by all officers and men of that arm of the Service who have long desired that such an office be created. It should also be good news to the Cavalry, for it marks a step forward in the general plan of having a chief for that arm as well as of having a permanent Chief of Field Artillery. Our readers will recall that when he was Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott in his annual reports recommended the creation of the offices of Chief of Infantry and Cavalry. While he was in France, as commander-in-chief of the A.E.F., General Pershing "established" the offices of Chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry, but made no nominations therefor; and when he appeared before the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, at their joint session on Oct. 31, he recommended that such offices be a part of the Army reorganization plan. Speaking on this point he said: "The appointment of a Chief of Coast Artillery has proved very beneficial to that arm. It provides a competent head to supervise instruction, equipment and training, and I think this same provision should be extended to the Field Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry, under the designation of Inspector of Field Artillery, Inspector of Cavalry and Inspector of Infantry. These men should become advisers to the Chief of Staff and the General Staff in all that pertains to their particular arms." The sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs evidently prefers the older and more familiar title of chief for the one of these offices it has provided for in its bill.

Army Strength May be 280,000 or Less.

Chairman Wadsworth made an announcement on Dec. 17 that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs would fix the strength of the Army at "about 280,000," and that the House Committee on Military Affairs had agreed tentatively on approximately the same number. He added that the Senate Committee "may possibly cut the number more than that." It was also announced on the same day that the House Committee on Military Affairs had voted in executive session to defer action on bills for the unification of the several air services of the Government. Considerable opposition has developed in Congress, it is reported, to immediate action on aviation bills, and the action of the committee in voting for this postponement of action on them was taken to be a defeat of the unification proposition. Mr. La Guardia, of the sub-committee on aviation of the House Committee on Military Affairs, stated that the vote was simply on a motion to defer the whole matter until after the Christmas holidays, and until the testimony given at the hearings before the sub-committee could be printed.

Difficulties of Army Reorganization.

Some suggestion of the difficulties that are likely to be encountered by the sub-committee on Army reorganization of the House Committee on Military Affairs when it reports its bill amending the National Defense Act to the parent committee has been indicated by opinions several committee members have expressed during recent hearings on reorganization. Several amendments meet with disapproval by Army officers of experience, judging by the expressions of opinion offered by them during the hearings. Among these are the provision allowing optional enlistments for either one or three years; the proposal to head the Militia Bureau with a National Guard officer; and the reduction of the minimum strength of National Guard companies from one hundred to sixty-five men. The fact that Army opinion has been unanimously opposed to these three propositions has made a deep impression on the minds of some members of the Military committee, who will have an opportunity to voice their approval or disapproval when the amended bill is submitted by the sub-committee. Mr. Greene and Mr. Crago, both former National Guard officers, have frequently indicated during the course of the hearings that they are of the opinion that the Guard should be organized along entirely different lines from the present. Both favor the creation of a Guard organized under the Army clause of the Constitution. This would indicate that their approval has not been given to the Anthony plan of merely modifying the present system by placing a National Guard officer at the head of the Militia Bureau. When the questions of policy such as those just enumerated are voted on it is expected that the committee chairman, Julius Kahn, will be back in Washington and the weight of his experience in military affairs will also be felt.

Federal Aid for State Naval Militia.

Secretary Daniels sent to Congress on Dec. 15 a recommendation that funds be provided for Federal aid to the State Naval Militia organizations. The Naval Militia lost its identity during the war, first through the creation of the National Naval Volunteers and subsequently through the transfer of the National Naval Volunteers to the Naval Reserve Force. The act providing for this transfer had the effect of repealing the permanent character of the appropriation provided in 1914 for supplying arms and equipment to Naval Militia organizations. Now that some states are reviving their

Naval Militia organizations, a step which Congress encouraged in the Naval Appropriation act for the fiscal year 1920, there is no money available for the Navy to encourage and assist these state organizations.

STUDY OF UNITED AIR SERVICE PERSONNEL

A study of the distribution of commissioned personnel in a united Air Service, called for in the creation of a Department of the Air under the terms of the amended New bill (S. 3348), throws a new light on this subject. Under the recommendation of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the Department of the Air would have a strength of 4,000 commissioned officers and 40,000 enlisted men exclusive of auxiliary troops. This personnel would be drawn from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and the authorized strength of these services correspondingly reduced. The bill calls for four brigadier generals, one of whom shall be designated Chief of the Air Service, and have the rank of major general while so serving. The number in grades below general officers, it is provided, shall not exceed the following percentages of the total commissioned: Colonel, 3 per cent.; lieutenant colonel, 3 per cent.; major, 9 per cent.; captain, 15 per cent.; first lieutenant, 30 per cent.; second lieutenant, 40 per cent.

There would be in the proposed Air Force one-third as many officers as in the Regular Army, and the tabulation shown below provides an interesting sidelight on the united Air Service proposition. In this tabulation the figures for the Air Force are computed on the basis of the percentages set forth in the foregoing paragraph, four being arbitrarily dropped in the grade of second lieutenant to allow for the four brigadier generals. The figures for the Regular Army give the present number authorized for each grade, after deducting for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps:

	Regular Army.	Air Force.	Per cent. of Regular Army.
Second lieutenant...	2,205	1,696	72
First lieutenant....	4,195	1,200	29
Captain	2,901	600	21
Major	1,224	360	29
Lieutenant colonel...	386	120	31
Colonel	339	120	35
Brigadier general...	29	4	1%
Major general	18	0	
Lieutenant general...	2	0	
General	2	0	

AIR SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

In examining the proceedings before the sub-committee on aviation of the House Committee on Military Affairs, the fact that few experts on national defense have been called before the committee is very striking. The chairman of the sub-committee, Mr. La Guardia, had experience in the Air Service during the war, and it is probably for this reason that the matter uppermost in his opinion is actual flying experience and consequently the fliers have had first call and authorities on production have come second. As a result the relation between aviation and the national defense has been neglected, and any action looking toward the adoption of a united air service which takes no cognizance of the defense problem would appear to be rushing into a policy before it had been developed from every possible point of view. Before Mr. La Guardia's committee closes its hearings we should hope to see called before it other Army officers also, competent because of their experience to give expert opinion as to the relation of an air service to the national defense. Among officers whose views might be of value the names have been suggested of Col. Frank P. Lahm, who was Air Service commander for the 2d American Army; Major Gen. William G. Haan, Chief of the War Plans Division, General Staff; Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, who used aircraft in connection with artillery in France; Col. John McA. Palmer, of the War Plans Branch of the General Staff, and Col. E. S. Gorrell, General Staff, former chief of staff, Air Service, A.E.F. Experience as a flier alone does not qualify one to speak with authority on the question of national defense, hence if the question of a united service is settled without full testimony on this aspect of the matter the new service would begin with a handicap due to deficiencies which did not take into serious consideration the most important question involved in developing aeronautics, a proper military policy with reference to the air.

The atmosphere of the committee hearings gives the impression that the committee desires to hear only testimony in support of a united air service and particularly views as to what encouragement commercial aviation might derive through government aid directed through an air department. It seems as though the committee, or at least its chairman, had decided that the question as to what benefit commercial aviation would be to military aviation is beyond debate, and that the opposition to the general scheme proposed of Generals Pershing, Foch, Haig, Petain, Diaz and Ludendorff and Admiral Beatty was held to be insignificant; not to mention the A.E.F. Superior Board on Tactics and Strategy, which reported most unfavorably on a plan for a united air service. The view of military experts is nearly a unit on the proposition that civil aviation can have little in common with military aviation except in the rudimentary training for flying. Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U.S.N., described the situation recently at a committee hearing when he said: "I think that unless commercial aviation could pay for itself it would not be good policy for the Government to put commercial

aviation in the country with the general idea that it might help the Army and Navy. It would be better to put the money in the Army and Navy aviation branches direct. Both would then be sufficiently equipped with airplanes and aviation material to permit the Army and Navy to do the work they must do on the breaking out of war. I do not think it is necessary to develop aviation commercially at the expense of the Army and Navy."

It may be added that opposed to the divorce of aviation from the Army and Navy we find Secretaries Baker and Daniels, the General Staff of the Army, the General Board of the Navy, General Pershing, General March, Admiral Sims and Admiral Taylor, the Director of Army Air Service, the Director of Naval Aviation, a large part of the Army, except the aviators, and all of the Navy including its aviators.

NAVY'S AIRCRAFT AND AVIATION FACILITIES.

Complete statistics regarding the Navy's supply of aircraft and its aviation facilities are contained in a letter written by Secretary Daniels to the Speaker of the House of Representatives under date of Dec. 1 in response to a request for such a report called for in the act making appropriations for the naval Service for the fiscal year 1920. The statistical tables in the communication give figures to Nov. 1, 1919, inclusive, and show that the Navy has 217 planes of seven types that are to be sold or transferred, and in addition to these there are fifty DeH-4s that are to be transferred to the Postoffice Department complete with spares and 100 spare motors. The aircraft inventory (Section A) shows that the Navy has built 997 service flying boats of three types at a total cost, exclusive of radio, ordnance and navigation gear, of \$24,492,400. Also 205 school flying boats of three types that cost \$1,559,100 exclusive of the parts mentioned above. The school seaplanes numbered 411 of nine types and their cost, exclusive of the above parts, was \$4,294,100. The Navy had built seventeen experimental planes of thirteen types at a cost of \$1,675,500. The land and shipboard planes numbered 144 of eight types and cost \$2,965,500. The foreign planes numbered twenty-three of eight types and cost \$125,059. The Navy owned ten lighter-than-air free balloons that cost \$45,000; 158 kite balloons, including three of the AP type building, costing \$1,281,500; and seventeen dirigibles of ten types that cost \$1,430,000. The total value of all the aviation matériel on hand, including machines and parts of all kinds, was \$63,436,354.35 and of the matériel on order \$3,864,906.55. The Navy has nine active stations; seven stations still partially occupied but to be abandoned; four Marine Corps flying fields, and six places with storage facilities. Under the head of "Fleet Facilities" are included the Atlantic and Pacific fleets; Arcadia, Fla. (Army training); Pensacola, Fla., and March Field, Calif. (Army training). The report also contains a list of facilities maintained wholly or in part by the Office of Naval Operations and the bureaus which includes twenty-seven separate facilities.

CLASSIFICATION OF U.S. ARMY OFFICERS.

The special boards appointed last May to consider and classify the efficiency records of the officers of the U.S. Army have completed work looking toward the final classification of all officers in the Regular Establishment. The classification adopted is in three divisions: Class 1 containing the names of officers available for immediate promotion; Class 2 consisting of officers who should be retained in their present grades; and Class 3 those officers who should be eliminated. The boards are still in session, giving further consideration to additional records and letters pertaining to the service of various officers, so that the final classification may not be reached for some time. It is known, however, that all the officers whose records failed of sufficient weight to warrant placing them in the first two classes, and who as a result may be recommended for elimination, have been notified of the findings. The personnel of the special boards on classification is an earnest of the high standard maintained in the work and no criticism has been made of their members. But the feeling has been expressed that the human element is after all the deciding factor, and that no system of rating based on efficiency records and the estimates of brother officers will ever be wholly satisfactory to the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army.

MOVING SHIPS AS TARGETS.

The plans which have been under consideration at the United States Navy Department to use certain obsolete warships as targets while running at full speed, the crew starting them for the test having first been taken off, will, it is hoped, be carried out. Firing data of the greatest value would be obtained from firing at moving ships and important lessons learned as to armor protection for sides, decks, etc. Other vital elements incident to battle would be tried out, including firing through a smoke screen. Firing at moving warships was suggested after the German navy surrendered, it being advocated that some of the German ships steaming at full speed be used as targets. The Bureau of Ordnance of the United States Navy Department, however, is, we believe, the first to take actual steps to develop the new idea in battle firing practice. Stationary battleships have been used for targets in gun practice, but we recall no firing practice at fast moving ships.

HEARINGS ON NATIONAL GUARD BILL.

SENATE HEARINGS.

Colonel Fraine Gives Views.

John H. Fraine, formerly colonel of the 1st North Dakota Infantry, and commanding officer of that regiment in the A.E.F. as a part of the 41st Division, told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 12 that he believed there were many good features contained in the National Guard Association's bill. He favored the creation of a National Guard Council or "anything that will give the Guard an opportunity to work out its own salvation." Colonel Fraine declared that if then it did not manage its affairs properly "there would never be a complaint from the National Guard." He was disappointed, he said, that the bill did not contain more details concerning the setting up of an adequate military policy for the country. In this connection he said: "I believe the reliance of the country must be on the citizen Army. That reliance would be poorly placed unless it is placed on a trained citizenry. I am of the opinion that the men of this Army should be commanded by citizen officers, because I know citizen officers can handle such men better than regular officers."

Colonel Fraine said he believed the people of the country could be easily persuaded that universal military training would be beneficial. Speaking further of the difficulties of the National Guard arising from friction with the Regular Army, the officer said: "I have been in the National Guard for thirty-four years. I have spent my time, my money and my energy to train young men so that they could serve their country intelligently and efficiently when the call came. Our assistance from the War Department has been less than nothing. It has been very discouraging."

AMERICAN LEGION VIEWS ON GUARD BILL.

Guard Service Versus Universal Training.

Members of the American Legion gave their views on the National Guard bill before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 17, again presenting resolutions favoring a small Regular Army; a system of universal military training; a citizen Army "the training of which should be under the control of its own officers"; making optional the year in which military training shall be undergone; advocating that "the Air Service be made a separate department and considered as a separate branch of the Army"; and that men subject to military training may as a substitute "take their training in properly supervised Federalized National Guard organizations."

Col. Milton J. Foreman explained the proposal that service in the National Guard be substituted for participation in the systematic drill under the universal military training provisions by saying there would be many men who would object to universal training on the grounds that they could not spare the time from business. These men, he said, could obtain their proper training in the National Guard in companies and higher organizations which would form parts of still larger tactical units of the national citizen army. He said most of the difficulties concerning the National Guard in the past had come from "the interpretation of National Guard laws by unfriendly minds."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked how it would be possible to equalize the training of men in the National Guard with those taking training at the cantonments. The officer replied that with a three-year enlistment contemplating weekly drills, Saturday and Sunday practice on the range, maneuvers on various occasions and two weeks of encampment each summer, the National Guard member would be able to obtain sufficient training to enable him to compare favorably with the other man. Colonel Foreman said he would be in favor of limiting the number of men who could be accommodated in the National Guard organizations within any one state. He favored choosing Guard officers from the list of officers of the Reserve Corps of the Regular Army.

The suggestion then arose as to what proportion of citizen officers should be included on the General Staff and in various staff corps. Allan A. Tukey, of the legion's military committee, replied that while the committee had no specific proposition to place before the Senate committee it was believed that whatever branch of the General Staff had to do exclusively with matters of training and issuing regulations affecting the citizen soldiers should be composed of at least half citizen officers.

Senator Wadsworth said: "It is our ambition to have citizen officers on all branches of the General Staff, not only those which have a peculiar need for a civilian mind." He added that the difficulty lay in devising a satisfactory plan for determining the qualifications of officers necessary to make them eligible for assignment to staff duty. He said the Sub-Committee on Reorganization had determined in general that hereafter assignment to the General Staff for officers of the Regular Army would be limited to graduates of the Army Staff College who are recommended for such assignment. He indicated, however, that it would not be feasible to place too severe restrictions on the appointment of citizen officers.

Limitations on Universal Training.

Col. Abel Davis, formerly in command of the 2d Illinois Infantry, and during the war in command of the 132d Infantry in the A.E.F., supplied details as to the manner in which the National Guard might fuse closely with plans for military training and a general military policy. Colonel Davis favored the organization of the National Guard under the Army clause of the Constitution, saying, as did Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, previously in the course of the hearings before the Senate committee, that the law providing for the creation of the force could specify that the troops within a given state could be put at the command of the Governor for local use. He advocated the combination of the National Guard and compulsory training along the lines suggested by the American Legion, except that he went so far as to suggest the elimination of the word "universal." He was of the opinion that some of the objections to military training might be eliminated by providing that only a certain number of the young men of the country should undergo training each year. He suggested this as a middle road which would eventually lead to universal training. In addition to providing exemptions from the "cantonment" training on the grounds of National Guard service, Colonel Davis recommended that exemptions be given for the pursuing of prescribed courses in colleges and schools.

Additional recommendations were made by the representatives of the American Legion, who urged that hereafter appointments to the U.S. Military Academy be limited to men who had completed the course of training provided for the boys of the entire country; that at least half of the original vacancies in the Regular Army

at the close of the war be filled by appointment of emergency officers; and that the 11th Article of War be changed so that precedence in any rank be determined by the length of service in that rank and not by the class of former Service. Senator Wadsworth stated that the last two provisions would be taken care of by the committee.

At the request of Senator Wadsworth, Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, who was present at the hearing, commented on the suggestions made during the afternoon. General O'Ryan spoke of the plan whereby the National Guard could be used as an equivalent for other military training as a new idea, but he saw no reason why it might not be worked satisfactorily. He favored the organization of the new Army under the Army clause of the Constitution as he had recommended before. The plan would then be, he said, to have the single Army divided into two parts, the professional Army and the citizen Army. The citizen Army would then be divided into three parts, the National Guard, the men under training at cantonments, and the organized Reserve outside of the National Guard.

HOUSE HEARINGS.

Guard Council and Bureau Wanted.

Officers and former officers of the National Guard continued their arguments for the adoption of the principles set forth in the National Guard Association's bill before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 16. Major A. B. Critchfield, formerly The Adjutant General of Ohio, who previously appeared before the Senate Committee to urge the incorporation into law of the provisions creating the National Guard Council and the National Guard Bureau, made a statement similar to that which he gave for the members of the Senate Committee. In response to the request of Mr. Anthony, the acting chairman, that he merely give the views of National Guard officers as to what changes should be effected in existing law, Major Critchfield said the whole question of the future success of the Guard depended upon whether Congress adopted the provisions relating to the creation of the National Guard Council and Bureau. Mr. Anthony assured the officer that "a majority of the committee undoubtedly wants a strong National Guard." He added: "The National Guard is the cheapest military force that can be maintained in the United States, as a second line of defense, you might say."

"Yes, it is. But it is not a second line of defense. In France it was the first line," asserted Major Critchfield.

Following the Major's complaint that the law providing that Guard companies have a minimum peace-time strength the same as that of the Regular Army (100 under the present tables of organization) would destroy the Guard, Mr. Anthony said the sub-committee on reorganization had tentatively agreed on a minimum of sixty-five men for National Guard companies. He added that the sub-committee had favored the appointment of a National Guard officer as head of the Militia Bureau. Other methods for strengthening the National Guard determined upon, he told Major Critchfield, were the authorization of the assignment of Guard officers to Army schools, their assignment to duties with the line and staff of the Army, and the removal of the restrictions of pay of National Guard officers when on such duties to that of a captain.

Mr. Greene questioned the Major as to the advisability of organizing the citizen Army of the country under the Army clause rather than the Militia clause of the Constitution. Major Critchfield was opposed to such a plan, stating that the creation of a National Guard Bureau composed of National Guard officers would be a better way to meet the situation. The matter of dual control of the National Guard, he said, was nothing but a bogey. Mr. Greene replied that the National Guard system was essentially wrong in that there was nothing to compel a state to organize its militia, and that the effectiveness of the citizen Army therefore depended upon the progress of the most backward state.

At the afternoon session, Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, The Adjutant General of Kansas, and a brigadier general in the A.E.F. during the war, continued the discussion in favor of the adoption of the principal features of the National Guard bill. General Martin sharply criticized the Regular Army management of National Guard affairs and spoke of the extreme lack of understanding of the difficulties facing the Guard. After making charges of discrimination against National Guard officers, he told the committee he had served for several months as president of an efficiency board at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla. In this connection he said:

"The presumption was that the officer of the Regular Army knew everything, and he had to fail time and again before any cognizance was taken of it. On the other hand, the presumption was that the National Guard officer knew nothing, and he had to prove himself time and again before he received any recognition."

Difficulties of Pay Situation.

Speaking of discipline, General Martin referred to a conversation he had had with a general officer of the Regular Army, who told him the discipline in the ranks had to be so strict that the officers would shoot any men who refused to go forward at the proper time. General Martin said he had replied that the spirit in the Guard organizations was such that it was merely necessary to have such a discipline that would enable the officers to prevent their men from going too far on the command to go forward. He was of the opinion that the Regular Army was the best in the world, but said he had been "terribly disappointed" at the inefficiency developed during the war. This, he declared, was largely due to the manner of selecting officers for the Army. He urged that Congress make ample provision for eliminating the inefficient officers in whatever reorganization measure might be passed.

With regard to the law concerning the pay of National Guard officers and men, General Martin stated he had experienced great difficulty in straightening out the pay situation, and that his men had not received any money from the Government in spite of the fact that his present regiment was the best he ever had. He remarked that the localization of units of the National Guard was one of the strongest arguments to support the National Guard contention that it was the logical and proper means of defense.

Mr. Anthony stated that the sub-committee studying the problems of reorganizing the Army had determined to report out favorably an amendment to the National Defense Act which would provide for optional enlistments in the Regular Army or the National Guard of one or three years.

Major Gen. Jesse M. Carter, chief of the Militia Bureau, followed General Martin before the committee. He recommended the rehabilitation of the National Guard along the lines he suggested before the Senate committee, under which plan it would derive its recruits

from men who had been through the general course of universal military training.

Colonel Gillett Repeats Former Statement.

Col. F. W. Gillett, of the New York National Guard, appeared before the House Committee on Dec. 17 to request the adoption of all the provisions of the National Guard bill. Colonel Gillett made much the same statement as that given before the Senate Committee on National Military Affairs. During the course of the hearing the National Guard officer, in response to a suggestion made by Mr. Anthony, charged the War Department with having interpreted Section 111 of the National Defense Act to require the discharge of former Guardsmen on the conclusion of the war service in order that a new system of National defense might be built up more readily.

CHAPLAINS URGE CREATION OF A CORPS.

Appear Before Senate Military Committee.

Army chaplains and prominent churchmen appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 12 to urge the creation of a regularly constituted Chaplain Corps in the Army. The hearing was opened by the appearance of Bishop William F. McDowell, who told the committee the efficiency of the chaplains' work in the new Army depended upon their organization along the lines of the Capper bill, which provides for a separate corps. The proposal was that there should be three chaplains at the head of the corps, the senior and two associate chaplains. Bishop McDowell was of the opinion that the proportion of chaplains to enlisted men should not be less than one to 1,200. Bishop C. H. Brent, dean of the American chaplains of the A.E.F., concurred in the views of Bishop McDowell. He drew an analogy between the chaplains and officers of the Medical Corps, saying the former could not perform their work properly as long as they were unorganized. He assured the committee that all denominations worked together without any sign of friction, and that all denominations favored the proposed plan. Bishop Brent was the senior headquarters chaplain of the A.E.F. from April, 1918, until May, 1919. Father F. P. Duffy, of New York, long associated with the New York National Guard, also spoke in favor of the creation of a Chaplain Corps. He believed a system of promotion by seniority would work best with regard to the promotion of chaplains, as it would eliminate all criticism of motions having been made along denominational lines.

All the churchmen appearing before the committee agreed that all officers in the proposed Chaplain Corps should carry the title of chaplain, but that they should have rank according to a table to be included in the legislation which provided that thirty per cent. of the Army chaplains should be of field rank. Lewis J. O'Hearn, executive secretary of Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, of New York, read a statement embodying the views of the Archbishop. These expressed full accord with the plan to create a new corps and expressed the hope that the chaplains might be removed from the category of "tolerated supernumeraries" and be placed in an organization of their own. He urged the granting of insignia of rank to chaplains for the purpose of assuring for them the respect of enlisted men and others of the military establishment. The proposal was made that the uniform be changed somewhat to make it less military in order that it might not be confused with that of line officers. Archbishop Hayes also suggested that the Chaplains' School be changed to conform more with the professional needs of the Service. He was of the opinion that attendance at the school should be made to follow the commissioning of officers rather than before.

Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A., of the Port of Embarkation, New York, told the committee the proposed staff of 250 chaplains needed "supervision by chaplains, inspection by chaplains and instruction by chaplains." He said he was examined for his commission in the Army as a chaplain by a board of line officers. Comparing the age of chaplains upon entry into the Army with officers of the Medical Corps, Major Axton said the average age of the fourteen senior chaplains at the time of their entrance into the Service had been thirty-seven and that their age at the present time was fifty-seven. These men were in the grade of major. In contrast, he pointed out that the average age of the fourteen senior majors of the Medical Corps upon their entry into the Service was twenty-nine and that their age at the present was forty-three. Following the statement of Major Axton, Senator Wadsworth said the plan suggested by the chaplains was somewhat similar to the committee's proposal, "which will probably be adopted," of creating the office of Chief of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, where the functions of those services can be taken care of.

SYRACUSE COLLEGE ADOPTS ARMY COURSE.

Military Science.

Through the action of the board of trustees of Syracuse University in accepting in its curriculum a course in military science as an elective major subject leading toward a degree that institution puts itself on record as being the first college in the United States to accept a suggestion made by The Adjutant General of the Army in a letter issued on Nov. 26. In that letter Major Gen. Peter C. Harris said that "institutions (of learning) would be performing a real service to the country if they would offer to students entering their academic or scientific departments an opportunity to 'major' in subjects of military value in the courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, respectively. A comprehensive theoretical study of military history, policy and strategy would fit them to pass upon the larger and broader questions concerning the military policy of the country when they take up their duties as citizens on leaving college, or in the event that they become legislators or serve their country in some other capacity in public life." On the basis thus suggested Major Sidney F. Mashbir, Inf., U.S.A., professor of military science and tactics at Syracuse University, submitted plans for a course in military science as an elective major subject to the board of trustees of the college and these, in a modified form, have been accepted.

Under the plan students in the department of military science and tactics of the College of Liberal Arts, with Major Mashbir as departmental head, will pursue a basic course in military training with their academic studies during their freshman and sophomore years. At

the close of the sophomore year each student may drop the course or on the other hand he may elect as a major subject the advanced course during junior and senior years, if the man is considered officer material by the commanding officer. Students in the advanced course will receive during the last two years commutation of quarters and subsistence amounting to about \$14 a month, in addition to uniform the full four years. The advanced cadets will be obliged to attend a summer camp between junior and senior years, all expenses to which are paid by the Government.

Upon successful completion of the course the student will receive a degree conferred by the university and a second lieutenancy in the Reserve Corps for ten years. These Reserve officers may then serve in the Regular Army for six months as a temporary additional second lieutenant, receiving \$100 and allowances of his rank.

SECRETARY BAKER TO AVIATION COMMITTEE

Warns of Failure of Aeronautics.

Secretary of War Baker told the Sub-committee on Aviation of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 15 that the success of the future of aeronautics as a military weapon will be in direct proportion to the attractiveness of the Air Service in the Army and the amount of money Congress appropriates for its maintenance. Both of these opportunities to bring about the success of the Air Service, the Secretary told the committee, were for Congress to make the most of. The failure of Congress in either particular, in Mr. Baker's opinion, would be the sole cause for the failure of military aeronautics. The Secretary stated that any industry as unstable and as expensive to maintain as aeronautics would have to be subsidized by the Government if it was ever to be developed to the point where it could become self-sustaining. Mr. Oliney suggested that Congress might aid materially by giving an indirect subsidy by providing landing fields in various parts of the country, thus aiding the air industry in the manner that the manufacture of automobiles was stimulated by the construction of good roads. He pointed out that this could be done by a department created for the purpose of fostering the navigation of the air.

Mr. Baker expressed the view that it would be impossible for individuals or private interests to conduct experiments in aeronautical development because of the expense of such operations. The Government, he said, would have to establish an aeronautical development clearing house in the form of an interdepartmental board to which ideas for the development of aviation could be submitted. This board would then apportion funds appropriated for aviation by Congress in accordance with the needs of the various departments. In response to a question as to whether he would be willing to see the Department of Commerce control interstate navigation in aeronautics, Secretary Baker replied that he would be glad to see it administered by the interdepartmental board working through the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Fuller was of the opinion that prejudice against the Air Service would have to be guarded against if that Service were to be left in the Regular Army. Mr. Baker replied that the fear was well grounded, but said the same condition would exist in a more striking form with the air forces removed from the Army. The Secretary stated that "when you scour the country to get 5,000 of the most daring and fearless youths who are willing not only to take the ordinary chances of war, but are anxious to risk the extraordinary dangers incident to aviation, and then you train them separately and under the most careful scrutinizing process, it is bound to create in them a class feeling, a feeling of superiority, which is in part proper and altogether natural." He then said this type of officer was in reality a "prima donna" and was not able to understand with full sympathy the problems of the ground soldier. With the feeling returned by the Infantryman, he pointed out, something of a clash of interests was likely to result. He was of the opinion that this difficulty would be smoothed out more and more as the Air Service became more intimately associated with the Army.

COMPTRROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Pay for Enlisted Navy Men in Hospital.

Enlisted men of the Navy who are held for treatment at a hospital after expiration of enlistment are entitled to pay to and including the date of their actual discharge, the entire period of the detention in such circumstances being considered as for the convenience of the Government. This is a modification of a previous decision (26 Comp., Dec. 128) which was made without knowledge of the fact that a change had been made in Article 3582(8), Navy Regulations, 1913. Under Article 3582(8), before it was changed on Oct. 2, 1918, the pay of an enlisted man when at a hospital in the United States for treatment ceased when his term of enlistment expired and he was then given his discharge. He could, however, be retained for treatment, but was not paid subsequent to the date on which the Government was ready to discharge him.

N.R.F. Service and Pay Increase.

Prior service in the Naval Reserve Force does not entitle enlisted men of the Regular Navy to the benefits of honorable discharge gratuity and continuous-service increase of pay. This decision was given in the case of a man who was discharged from the N.R.F. as yeoman and enlisted in the Regular Navy the following day.

Incidental Expenses for Disabled Men.

The Federal Board for Vocational Training is authorized to pay carfare and other incidental traveling expenses, on properly certified vouchers, in cases where the requirements of a course require travel on the part of the disabled men undergoing training. Expense for postage and stationery incurred under the same conditions by men undergoing training in correspondence courses may be paid by the board subject to the qualification that the postage and stationery must be used only in the preparation and mailing of the lessons prepared by him.

Legal vs. Bona Fide Residence.

That a legal and "voting" residence was in Portland, Me., while the "actual and bona fide home or residence within the meaning of the act of Feb. 28, 1919" was in Washington, D.C., did not entitle a claimant to travel pay on release from active duty and transfer to inactive status in Washington from that city to Portland. This

decision was made by the Comptroller in the case of a woman member of the Marine Corps Reserve with the grade of corporal who claimed mileage to Portland, Me., for the reason that her husband had his legal or "voting" residence there. The Comptroller states: "Whether or not her legal residence was Portland, Me., is not material. Having resided in Washington, D.C., for five years at the time of enrollment, claimant's actual bona fide home or residence . . . was Washington, D.C. Claimant is therefore not entitled to mileage as claimed."

NAVY'S PROTEST AGAINST ARMY AIR CRITICS.

Asks to be Allowed to Present Views.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent to Representative Anthony, acting chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on Dec. 17, a letter requesting that the Navy be heard by the House Sub-committee on Aviation. With this Secretary Daniels also sent to Mr. Anthony a copy of a letter he had forwarded on the previous day to Secretary of War Baker regarding certain evidence given before the House Sub-committee on Aviation by three officers of the Army and requested that this be printed in the record of the sub-committee's hearings.

In the letter to Mr. Anthony Mr. Daniels called attention to the fact that during the hearings of the House sub-committee on the establishment of a separate Air Service "a great deal of evidence has been introduced as to the Navy's requirements and views. But little of this evidence, however, was obtained from naval officers, regardless of the fact that the subject is one of vital interest to the Navy and the hearings are quite incomplete as regards it." He continued: "I have to request that before the matter be considered as closed by your committee, the Navy be given ample opportunity to present its views upon the subject now under discussion." Mr. Daniels then called attention to the letter to Mr. Baker he enclosed "regarding certain evidence given before your committee during the month of October on this same subject by certain officers of the Army who through ignorance of the Navy gave the committee information which was erroneous."

Secretary Daniels to Secretary Baker.

Following is the letter to Secretary Baker:

My dear Mr. Secretary:
On Oct. 7 last Brigadier General Mitchell, Col. C. DeF. Chandler and Major F. D. Foulois appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. These officers made certain statements concerning Naval Aviation, covering matters which it seems to me had better have been discussed by those more conversant with the Navy than apparently were these gentlemen. On page 909 of his hearings, General Mitchell is quoted as follows:

"I think the flying personnel of Naval Aviation are really in favor of it (creating a separate air service), but hesitate to express their opinions because they are all junior officers and because the senior officers are against it largely. I believe, from lack of familiarity with the subject."

This reply is simply an expression of opinion on the part of General Mitchell, which, however, is incorrect. The majority of Naval Aviators of the Regular Navy are united in opposition to the United Air Service as has been proposed, which is considered to be fallacious in conception and hence unworthy in practice.

On page 909 General Mitchell quotes an interoffice order by Admiral Benson, the subject of which was "The Discontinuance of Aviation Division." The General states that this order discontinued the Naval Aviation Division and distributed the work among various departments in the Navy and that it ceased to exist as an arm. This statement shows General Mitchell's unfamiliarity with the Navy Department organization. There never has been a separate Air Service in the Navy. The order of the Chief of Naval Operations made a redistribution of the duties carried on in the Office of Operations and did not do away with Aviation as an arm of the Navy or in any way change what had been the functions of the different bureaus of the Navy Department. On page 911 General Mitchell states as follows:

"One thing we have not done is to develop any lighter-than-air machines; that is, rigid dirigibles. I think that is very important, and we have attempted very strenuously lately, with the help of the War Department, to get the L-72, which is in Germany, and which is the last word in dirigibles. Colonel Chandler just showed me a cablegram from Paris stating that he could not get that ship on account of the distribution of German aircraft agreed to by the Allies."

The activities here revealed are in direct opposition to the approved policy as agreed upon between the War and the Navy Departments by which both Services are to avoid duplication of effort and expense. The Navy has one rigid airship under construction in the United States, and is negotiating for the purchase of another in England. Individual efforts repudiating the approved policies of the Departments of the Government cannot fail to be embarrassing, and such, if tolerated, can be made to supply evidence of a lack of co-operation to be used by those agitating in favor of the creation of a new Department of the Government.

On page 953 of the reference it would almost appear that the details of the campaign in France were built around the plans of Major Foulois. In the remarks of the latter he states that he learned by accident that the Navy was starting in Paris a separate bombing offensive against the enemy submarine bases. Major Foulois was kept informed, as far as it was possible, as to what the Navy was doing, and the final settlement of any misunderstanding between the Army and the Navy was entirely satisfactory to General Pershing, for he informed Captain Cone to that effect.

Page 954 Major Foulois states: "The plans for the independent operation of Navy aero squadrons on land type aeroplanes, and from land bases on the western front in France, were entirely contradictory to the policies of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe. These naval units ought normally to have been ordered to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces for duty and for assignment to such air duties as the existing military conditions may have dictated, instead of undertaking independent operations in territory over which the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces exercised control of all American forces."

The naval operations against German submarine bases in Belgium from a base in France were planned with the advice and assistance of the War Department in Washington and A.E.F. headquarters in France was informed of this decision.

Page 954, Major Foulois: "Let me quote another instance of the inefficiency of the past, and present system of independent air action, as compared to efficiency of combined action of the Army and Navy under one head and under one control: 'Simultaneously with our learning of the Navy's plans for independent bombing operations on the western front, I also learned through Major La Guardia, in charge of Air Service matters in Italy, that the Navy was arranging with Italy for the purchase of a considerable number of Caproni bombing planes for use in their bombing operations. Upon investigation it was learned that the Navy had planned to bring certain amounts of materials from the United States to Europe on Navy supply ships in order to help Italy insure her aeroplane production. The Army Air Service, not having a fleet of supply ships at its disposal, was therefore badly handicapped in its efforts to secure Italian aeroplanes, even though our orders had been placed with the Italian Government eight months before the Navy entered the market.'"

Major Foulois appears to be ignorant of the situation. The Navy and Army both desired to purchase Caproni planes. It was agreed that the Army should handle a single contract for both, but that the Navy would supply raw materials desired by Italy for the production of machines. The production was unsatisfactory. Major La Guardia, who was directing it, was removed and Major Glendinning was sent to Italy to take

charge. The Navy eventually secured a few Caproni, but they were so unsatisfactory that their use had to be given up after several men had been killed in accidents. The work was co-ordinated and in the hands of one service. It is unfortunate that better results were not produced.

Page 955, the Chairman: "Do you know whether the Navy has any dirigibles?" Major Foulois: "I do not think they have at the present time." Colonel Chandler: "They have a small one."

The answer, "They have a small one," is entirely incorrect and misleading.

The Navy, previous to the entrance of the United States into the war, had pushed the design of the small blimp which had been successful in submarine patrol, and soon after war was declared Navy personnel was flying these blimps. They were never sent abroad, but they did excellent work along our own coast. During the war a very successful twin-motored airship was designed by the Navy and made its appearance soon after the armistice was signed. This ship, the "C" Class, is one of the fastest of its size in the world, and the trip of the C-5 from Montauk to St. John's is proof enough of its cruising radius. The Navy has at the present time twelve single-motored airships, some of which are old in service, seven twin-motored airships built and three building. All of these are purely naval in design. The Navy has also the following foreign ships: One new Italian Semi-rigid; one Old British Zero, one New British North Sea; one New French Zodiac Gun Carrier, one new French Chalais Meudon building in France. The following ships which have been used by the Navy in actual war operations in France: Two Old Zodiac Vedettes, one Astra Torres Gun Carrier, one Chalais Meudon, and one Astra Torres. The Navy has turned over to the Army one new French Zodiac Gun Carrier, one new Astra Torres Gun Carrier, and one C Class, and has guaranteed the delivery of two Navy "D" Class as soon as the latter have been tested. Insinuations as to the lack of co-operation cannot be understood. The Navy has trained many of the Army airship pilots, and as noted above supplied and is supplying airships to Colonel Chandler's department.

Page 955, Major Foulois: "I brought the question up the other day with Colonel Chandler and asked him what information he was getting from the Navy, and he said he did not know of anything he was getting from them. There is no efficient system of information whereby each department gives the other departments the benefit of its experience. They ought to know what we are doing and we ought to know what they are doing. It is this lack of co-ordination that costs money to the Government."

The above is in direct variance with the approved policy of the War and Navy Departments. The Air Service of the Army maintaining a liaison officer in the Office of the Director of Naval Aviation, who is presumed to be conversant with every move made and plan approved. The Engineering Department of the Air Service at Dayton and the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department exchange as a routine matter all technical notes, progress reports, reports on tests, photographs of new devices, etc. The closest touch is kept with technical progress by frequent exchange of visits by engineers of the two Services. If Colonel Chandler's Department is not procuring information of the Navy and is not giving it information of his activities, it is because he has been conducting a fight against the Aviation policies of the War and Navy Departments.

The impropriety of submitting as evidence to our legislators statements which are not complete or which are incorrect is self-evident. When such tend to discredit another department of the Government than that to which the individual making them belongs, it would seem particularly true that such should not pass unnoticed.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

ORDER AFFECTING NAVY CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish below G.O. 507, Navy Department, dated Oct. 30, 1919, but made public this week, which directs all bureaus, commandants of naval districts, naval stations and shore establishments generally to follow strictly the procedure in the conduct of correspondence and general business of the Navy Department as set forth in Article 5322 (1) of the Naval Instructions. We noted the preparation of this order in our issue of Dec. 6, page 425, and there has been considerable speculation in regard to it.

Correspondence of Navy Bureaus and Stations.

G.O. 507, Oct. 30, 1919, Navy Dept.

1. All bureaus, commandants of naval districts, naval stations, and shore establishments generally are directed to follow strictly the procedure in the conduct of correspondence and general business of the Navy Department as set forth in Article 5322 (1) of the Naval Instructions, as follows:

5322. (1) In general, all communications shall be addressed to those who, by regulation or law, have cognizance of the subjects presented or are authorized to take action thereon.

2. While the operation of the communication service is under the direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, it is directed that the Office of Naval Communications shall distribute immediately "for action" to the various responsible bureaus or offices of the department all communications not relating to matters under immediate jurisdiction of the Office of Naval Operations, as set forth in the Navy Regulations, Part 126.

3. There shall be, however, a mutual exchange of information between the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and the various technical bureaus regarding the policies of ship movements, ship overhauls, the progress of work in the various technical bureaus, and such other matters as require the co-operation of the responsible bureaus with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

4. The word "repair" in Article 5324 (1) of the Naval Instructions is to be interpreted to mean "the state of repair" referring to information as to the general condition of naval vessels, and not to the progress of work or direction of work of repairs for which the technical bureaus are financially and otherwise responsible.

5. No bureau or office under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department shall issue any orders or directions except in connection with duties specifically prescribed for it by law, regulation, or general order, and in order to prevent duplication of work no bureau or office shall create or maintain any office, section, or division occupied on matters other than those for which specific authorization to issue orders is granted such bureau or office.

6. The departmental order of Sept. 6, 1916, No. 20400-68, relative to correspondence, will hereafter be observed generally throughout the Service. This order was as follows:

To: The Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
The President of the General Board,
The Chief of Naval Operations,
The Chiefs of all Bureaus,
The Major General Commandant, Marine Corps,
The Judge Advocate General,
The Solicitor,
The Chief Clerk of the Department.

Subject: Intra-Departmental Correspondence; addressing of.

1. The "Navy Department" consists of the several bureaus, boards, corps, divisions, and offices authorized by law under the Secretary of the Navy; and in order that all correspondence may be received in the proper places for prompt action, the following procedure will hereafter be observed in preparing letters and endorsements which have hitherto been addressed to the "Navy Department" or "Navy Department (—)."

2. Address to:

The Secretary of the Navy,
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
The President of the General Board,
The Chief of Naval Operations,
The Chief of the Bureau of —,
The Major General Commandant, Marine Corps,
The Judge Advocate General,
The Solicitor,
The Chief Clerk of the Department,

All matters which by law, regulations, orders or custom

handled by these offices or subdivisions, boards, or officers there under.

3. All previous instructions conflicting with the above are hereby rescinded.

W. S. BENSON, Acting.

The word "custom" in the foregoing order shall not be construed to conflict with any law, regulation, or general order of the Navy Department, and such "custom," even if of long standing, when so conflicting, shall be at once discontinued.

7. Papers addressed erroneously to and reaching any bureau or office under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, which, under the provisions of this general order, should have been properly addressed to some other bureau or office, shall be turned over at once to the proper bureau or office, without action thereon, except that in the case of such a communication being received from an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps, he shall have his attention called to the erroneous address and procedure.

8. All proposed revisions of the Navy Regulations and Instructions affecting bureaus and offices under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy via such bureaus or offices for comment, and correspondence regarding the proper routing of mail or reference of subjects under this order is to be directed to the Secretary of the Navy without intervening reference.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

W. S. BENSON, Acting.

THE NAVY MEDAL AWARDS.

Secretary Daniels Denies Reports of Favoritism.

The publication of the list of medal awards by the Navy Department on Dec. 11 created a stir in Navy circles in Washington which was reflected in the publication of articles expressing pointed criticism of Secretary Daniels for having eliminated some of the recommendations of the Board of Awards and for having added numerous names to the list. These criticisms were on Dec. 15 brought to the attention of the Secretary, who said that they were no more accurate in their entirety than they were in the specification that he had awarded a medal to a "nephew"—Comdr. David Worth Bagley—who happens to be his brother-in-law. The Secretary pointed out that the Board of Awards had no statutory standing, but had been appointed by him to consider recommendations and file a report for his guidance. It had not the legal standing of a selection board, which is established by law. In reviewing the report of the board his guiding thought had been to particularly emphasize the men who had fought in the battles of the World War, while fully recognizing the services of the men on shore and in this country by suitable reward. In carrying out that policy, he went much further than the Board of Awards and had all available additional data examined—one striking instance of which was the recognition of the armed guards on merchant ships, who had in his opinion come more actively into contact with the enemy than many of the Navy personnel on purely Navy craft. All the records of these armed guards were investigated and he placed a great many names on the list representative of that splendid service. Relative to the charge of favoritism concerning Commander Bagley the Secretary said that even an inference of partiality did not square with the facts; it had been decided that in the case of all ships of the Navy sunk by submarines the commanding officer should be decorated if it was shown that he had fulfilled every requirement of duty, and Commander Bagley came into that category. The Secretary had himself gone to all lengths in searching out the worthy men for medal honors and had impressed the importance of this upon the board.

In pursuit of a policy of giving recognition to those officers who had served in the active war zone first, the forces of the Navy were divided into certain general classes, such as those serving on the Navy transports, the squadron in the North Sea, the mine layers and mine sweepers in the North Sea, the destroyer forces which protected the transports in the war zone, the converted yachts in the war zone, and the battleships and ships of other classes on home stations and in other sections of the world, shore stations in Europe and stations on shore at home and in other parts of the world. The services in these different classes were recognized by the awarding of the proper medals to Navy officers in command of ships in the respective classes. Then came consideration of various acts of individual officers under special conditions, and in deciding the policy of these individual classes the Secretary said he wished to award the Distinguished Service Medal to the officers of all Navy ships sunk by enemy attack and whose conduct was meritorious in such cases. This meritorious conduct was founded on reports of boards of inquiry in each case. The board which reported on the case of Commander Bagley in the sinking of the destroyer Jacob Jones stated that the conduct of officers and men was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Navy.

There were only a very small number of officers and petty officers of the Navy who were armed guards aboard the merchant ships included in the report of the Board of Awards. This was due probably to the fact that the armed guard on the merchant ships were acting under no one individual commander and in consequence there had been no one whose particular duty it had been to make recommendation in these cases. The Secretary stated that he believed that the officers and petty officers of this armed guard service had performed a very valuable service, one which was fraught with great danger, as merchant ships were so easily attacked, and it was in this class of ships that the largest number of engagements with enemy submarines occurred. In this service he had found on investigating the records some of the finest exhibitions of courage and ability, and in all fairness these officers, petty officers and men of this service could not be ignored; hence he had awarded them just recognition in conferring medals. He deprecated any view which held the Navy cross as unworthy of representing the acts for which it was awarded, for in his view it was the recognition of the act itself and not the medal that is of value to the man to whom the cross is awarded. While the Secretary did not state in so many words his view, one gained the impression that he thought no method of making awards could be wholly satisfactory, particularly when thousands of letters and recommendations had to be digested by the Board of Awards and its final report reviewed. The work was done with the utmost care and consideration, however, and in the Secretary's opinion the list is just and representative.

NAVY CROSS AWARDS.

In the columns following we complete publication of the list of decorations for Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard officers as determined by the Secretary of the Navy on report by the Board of Awards, and announced in Appendix I of the Secretary of the Navy's annual report. We printed the list of awards of the Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Medal in our issue of Dec. 13,

page 461. The officers whose names follow are awarded the Navy Cross.

Those whose names are followed by R.F. are members of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force; C.G., U.S. Coast Guard; M.C., U.S. Marine Corps; all others not specifically indicated are of the U.S. Navy, except those under Marine Corps headings; † indicates deceased.

In the list as it appears in the Secretary's report, and as printed here, an additional list of officers awarded Navy crosses appears at the end.

OFFICERS AWARDED NAVY CROSSES.

Abbott, H. L., lt. comdr.	Cook, H. E., capt.	Haas, W. S., lt. comdr.	Lindberg, John O., lt.
Abbele, C. A., capt.	Cook, Norman S., ens., R.F.	Hall, L. G., ens.	Linn, W. C., R.F.
Adams, A. D., lt. (j.g.), R.F.	Cooke, H. D., comdr.	Hall, W. A., ens.	Little, O. G., R.F.
Alexander, J. T., lt. comdr.	Coon, M. L., lt., R.F.	Halsey, W. F., Jr., comdr.	Littlefield, W. L., capt.
Alford, T. H., lt. comdr.	Corkwright, A., ens., R.F.	Hannemann, C. H., ens., R.F.	Linton, G. M., carp.
Allen, B. C., comdr.	Corwin, A. A., lt. comdr.	Hancock, John M., comdr.	Logan, G. C., comdr.
Allen, E. G., comdr.	Cotton, Lyman A., capt.	Hancock, Lewis, lt. comdr.	Lohrke, J. L., lt. (j.g.), R.F.
Allen, M., ens., R.F.	Cottrell, Roy M., lt. (t.).	Hannigan, J. J., comdr.	Long, A. T., capt.
Almouir, G. W., lt., R.F.	Courtney, C. E., capt.	Hanson, E. W., lt. (j.g.).	Loomis, H. L., ens., R.F.
Amaden, W. F., comdr.	Cox, J. F., lt. comdr.	Harlow, Hamilton, lt. comdr.	Lovett, R. A., lt., R.F.
Andrews, Philip, rear adm.	Craft, R. P., comdr.	Harrill, William K., lt.	Luby, J. M., capt.
Armstrong, G. R., lt. (j.g.).	Craig, G. E., lt., N.N.V.	Harris, O. H., ens., R.F.	Ludlow, G. H., ens., R.F.
Arnold, C. L., capt.	Caven, T. T., capt.	Harris, W. O., ens., R.F.	Lupton, R. W., ens., R.F.
Asserson, W. C., capt.	Clegg, W. P., capt.	Hart, T. C., capt.	Lynch, F. R. V., lt. (j.g.).
Atwood, G. D., lt. (j.g.), R.F.	Croce, Y., Paul T., lt.	Hartley, H. H., lt. comdr., R.F.	Lyons, D., comdr.
Auld, G. P., comdr.	Cross, W. M., capt.	Hasbrouck, Raymond D., capt.	McBride, L. B., comdr.
Babcock, J. V., comdr.	Culbert, F. P., lt.	Hatch, W. G. B., lt. comdr.	McCandless, B., comdr.
Badger, O. C., lt. comdr.	Cullen, Gregory, lt.	Hatten, E. R., ens., R.F.	McCauley, E., jr., capt.
Bakenhus, R. E., capt.	Cunneen, F. J., lt.	Haviland, W. B., lt., R.F.	McClaren, J. W., lt. comdr.
Baldridge, H. A., comdr.	Cunningham, A. A., maj., M.C.	Hazard, E., ens., R.F.	McClure, E. J., lt. (j.g.).
Ball, W. W., lt. (j.g.), R.F.	Cutting, Lewis H., lt. (t.).	Hearst, P. T., ens., R.F.	McClure, H. A., lt. comdr.
Barker, L. T., lt. (j.g.), R.F.	Danenhower, S., lt., R.F.	Hein, H. R., lt. comdr.	McCormick, A. A., lt. (j.g.).
Barlemon, J. S., comdr.	Daniel, Stanley, lt. (t.).	Hellweg, J. F., capt.	McCready, G. H., ens., R.F.
Barnes, G. C., lt. comdr.	Darche, Harris A., lt. (j.g.).	Henderson, A. J., capt., C.G.	McCullough, E., ens., R.F.
Barr, Chapin G., 2d lt., M.C., †	Davidson, H. P., lt. (j.g.), R.F.	Henderson, R., comdr.	McDonald, John D., rear adm.
Bart, E. L., lt. comdr.	Davidson, W. S., lt. comdr.	Henry, Walter O., lt. comdr.	McGlennan, A. comdr.
Bartholow, B. G., comdr.	Deane, Christian, lt. (t.).	Hephburn, A. J., capt.	McGlennan, A., comdr.
Bartlett, H. T., lt.	Dane, H. R., ens., R.F.	Hershey, M. L., lt. comdr.	McGlashan, A., comdr.
Bartlett, O. C., comdr.	Darche, Harris A., lt. (j.g.).	Hewitt, H. K., lt. comdr.	McHugh, George E., lt. (t.).
Bassett, F. B., capt.	Davidson, H. P., lt. (j.g.), R.F.	Hicks, Donald M., ens., R.F.	McIlvain, W. M., major, M.O.
Bassett, F. P., comdr.	Decker, R. P., comdr.	Hilton, James C., comdr.	McIlwaine, A. G., lt. R.F.
Bates, O. N., lt., M.C.	DeFreeze, J. R., capt.	Hinchley, R. M., lt. comdr.	McKinnon, T. W., ens., R.F.
Battle, C. E., lt. comdr.	Delano, M. P., lt., R.F.	Hinds, A. W., capt.	McLoan, Riday, capt.
Baxter, T., lt. comdr.	Delano, M. P., lt., R.F.	Hinkamp, F. N., comdr.	McLendon, P. A., lt.
Beach, E. L., capt.	Desser, R. A., comdr.	Hodapp, J. D. P., lt. comdr.	McNair, F. V., Jr., comdr.
Beach, F. L., lt., R.F.	Day, Q. D., capt.	Hodgman, W. A., lt. comdr.	McNair, James D., lt.
Beary, D. B., lt. comdr.	De Steiguer, Louis E., capt.	Hollcomb, Thomas, lt. col., M.O.	McNair, L. N., comdr.
Beckman, F. W., ens., R.F.	DeValin, H. M., capt.	Holcomb, Richmond G., comdr.	McNamara, J. P., ens., R.F.
Bellinger, P. N. L., lt. comdr.	Dayton, J. H., capt.	Hoover, J. A., rear adm.	McNamee, Luke, capt.
Benjamin, C. G., ens., R.F.	Decker, B. C., capt.	Hook, Frederick E., lt.	McNeely, R. W., capt.
Benjamin, H. B., ens., R.F.	Defrees, J. R., capt.	Hooper, S. C., comdr.	McWay, Charles B., capt.
Bennett, A. C., lt. comdr.	Delano, M. P., lt., R.F.	Hoover, J. H., comdr.	McWhorter, E. D., comdr.
Bennett, E. L., capt.	Dessers, Paul T., comdr.	Howard, D. L., comdr.	MacArthur, A., cap.
Bennett, K. M., capt.	Day, Q. D., capt.	Howard, J. H. P., ens., R.F.	MacCormack, E. O., ens., R.F.
Bennion, H. H. J., lt. comdr.	De Steiguer, Louis E., capt.	Howe, A. G., capt.	MacDougall, W. D., capt.
Berrion, T. G., lt. comdr.	DeValin, H. M., capt.	Howe, A. W., ens., R.F.	Macleish, K., lt., R.F.
Berry, F. T., lt. comdr.	Dore, James M., lt. comdr.	Howell, C. F., capt., C.G.	Madison, Z. H., capt.
Berry, J. G., capt., C.G.	Dore, R. M., lt. comdr.	Howsie, E. D., ens., R.F.	Macneille, F. W., lt., R.F.
Bertholf, Wallace, comdr.	Dore, S. H. R., capt.	Huffman, Lester D., lt.	Magruder, C. W., lt. comdr.
Bewick, H. A., ens., R.F.	Du Bois, Eugene W., lt. comdr.	Hulings, Garnet, lt.	Magruder, T. P., capt.
Beverly, J. M., ens., R.F.	Duffett, W., ens., R.F.	Humphreys, A. E., lt., M.C.	Maguire, W. A., lt.
Bierer, B. B., capt.	Dunwoye, W., lt. comdr.	Huneker, J. C., comdr.	Manly, M. E., comdr.
Billard, F. C., capt., C.G.	Dusek, A. H., lt. comdr.	Huskner, T. J., lt. comdr.	Mann, J. B., jr., lt. comdr.
Billing, C. W., lt. comdr., R.F.	Duttle, W., ens., R.F.	Ihrlig, R. M., ens., C.G.	Marcus, Arnold, lt. (j.g.).
Billing, H. G., lt. (j.g.).	Dunwoye, W., lt. comdr.	Irwin, N. E., capt.	Martin, B., lt.
Birkett, F. J., 3d lt., C.G.	Dusek, A. H., lt. comdr.	Iverson, L. H., capt.	Martin, W. H., lt. (j.g.).
Blackburn, C. T., lt. comdr.	Duttle, W., ens., R.F.	Jackson, G. W., lt. comdr.	Marvell, George E., capt.
Blackwood, J. D., lt., R.F.	Dusek, A. H., lt. comdr.	Hutchinson, B. F., capt.	Matthews, H. L., lt. col., M.O.
Blair, W. M., lt. (j.g.), R.F.	Duttle, W., ens., R.F.	Hutson, J. J., 1st lt., C.G.	Maury, S. F., lt. comdr.
Blaski, J. R. Y., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Ihrlig, R. M., ens., C.G.	Maxfield, L. H., comdr.
Blasher, D. W., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Doyle, James M., lt. comdr.	Maxwell, T. A., ens., R.F.
Bloch, C. C., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Doyles, R. M., lt. comdr.	Mayer, Fred T., lt.
Blumenthal, H. W., ens., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Doyles, S. H. R., capt.	Messier, Henry J., btsn.
Bogert, E. S., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	DuBois, W., lt. comdr.	Meyer, Frederick E., lt.
Bones, F., ens., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Michael, E., ens., R.F.
Bonnell, H. P., ens., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Michael, H. H., comdr.
Booth, R. H., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Miller, G. R., capt.
Borgeson, O., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Miller, W. S., comdr.
Bostwick, L. A., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Mills, S., lt., R.F.
Boy, David F., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Mitchell, A. W., lt. comdr.
Brady, John J., lt. (j.g.).	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Murdock, J. F., comdr.
Breckinridge, L. D., lt. col., M.C.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Murphy, Joseph A., capt.
Brewer, E. R., 1st lt., M.C.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Murray, C. D., R.F.
Brewer, W. S., ens., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Oates, E. T., lt. comdr.
Briggs, T. C., ens., (t.).	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	O'Connor, G. J., ens., (t.).
Brinsford, H. L., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	O'Connor, G. J., btsn.
Bristol, Mark L., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Olsen, E. F., lt., M.O.
Brittain, Carlo B., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Oman, C. M., comdr.
Broderick, G. F., ens., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Oman, J. W., capt.
Bronson, A. Jr., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Osterhaus, Hugo, rear adm.
Brotherton, William D., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Osterhaus, H. W., capt.
Brown, F. W., 1st lt., M.C.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Osterville, R. F., R.F.
Brown, Wilson, J., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Ott, W. A., lt. (j.g.).
Brownell, J. A., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Overstreet, L. M., capt.
Brown, H. F., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Owens, C. T., capt.
Burns, F. D., comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Page, T. N., ens., R.F.
Burrage, G. H., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Palmer, C. N., ens., R.F.
Bye, L. B., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Park, A. N., lt. (j.g.).
Byrnes, J. C., jr., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Parker, A. O., comdr.
Callan, J. L., lt. comdr., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Parker, R. C., comdr.
Campbell, E. H., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Parrott, George F., lt.
Campbell, H. G., ens.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Parsons, A. L., comdr.
Candy, H. A. T., comdr., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Payne, G. H., lt. (j.g.).
Carter, D. N., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pearson, R. C., ens., R.F.
Carter, J. F., comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pearson, C. J., rear adm.
Carter, J. F., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Peterson, H. A., lt., M.C.
Cary, R. W., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Phelps, W. W., capt.
Caskey, G. L., comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Phillips, Eddie C., lt.
Causey, W. I., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Phillips, E. C., R.F.
Cerna, E. de, ens., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pickering, S., lt. comdr.
Chadwick, F. L., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Piercey, E. R., lt.
Chambers, G. J., ens., R.F.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pitt, C. B., ens., (R.F.).
Chandler, Lloyd H., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pollack, E. T., capt.
Chandler, W. D., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pope, R. E., capt.
Chapline, V. D., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Porter, W. B., lt. comdr.
Chapline, W. G. deC., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Porterfield, L. B., comdr.
Childs, E. W. F., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Potter, Steven, ens., R.F., ♀
Chiswell, B. H., comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Potter, Steven, ens., R.F., ♀
Clark, Frank H., capt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Powers, F. B., ens., (R.F.)
Clark, R. W. B., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pownall, O. A., lt. comdr.
Clark, S. P., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pratt, L. L., lt. comdr.
Clark, W. J., lt. (j.g.).	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pratt, M. M., comdr.
Clarke, V. A., jr., lt.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Preston, C. N., capt.
Claude, A., comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pryor, W. L., comdr.
Clement, E. F., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Dutton, A. H., lt. comdr.	Pulston, W. D

Richardson, T., ens., R.F.
Richardson, W. A., lt.
Richmond, E. C., ens., R.F.
Ridgley, H., capt., R.F.
Rise, Sargent M., lt., R.F.
Riley, E. C., lt. (j.g.), R.F.
Kingelman, G. A., lt. (j.g.), R.F.
Rosch, P. F., capt., C.G.
Ross, D. B., major, M.C., †
Roberts, W. J., lt. comdr.
Robertson, A. H., rear adm.
Robillard, F. S., lt., M.C.
Robinetta, E. B., lt.
Robins, T., ens.
Robinson, E. F., lt. comdr., R.F.
Robison, J. K., capt.
Robison, S. S., capt.
Rock, George H., capt.
Rockwell, F. W., comdr.
Rockwell, S. B., ens., R.F.
Rodgers, W. L., rear adm.
Ross, G. T., ens., R.F.
Rogers, F. G., lt., M.C.
Rogers, R. E., lt. comdr.
Roit, J. H. H., lt. (j.g.), R.F.
Rood, G. A., lt. comdr.
Roper, W. G., comdr.
Rose, E. G., 3d lt., C.G.
Ross, C. C., lt. comdr.
Ross, George, lt., R.F.
Rousseau, H. H., rear adm.
Rowcliff, A. J., comdr.
Royall, H. H., capt.
Rubinkam, N., ens., R.F.
Rundquist, Karl, lt. (t.).
Rush, W. B., capt.
Russell, C. H., comdr.
Sudler, F. H., comdr.
Sangrove, C. J., ens., R.F.
Stander, J. A., lt. comdr.
Sayles, W. R., capt.
Schofield, J. J. (lt. (j.g.), R.F.)
Schofield, Frank H., capt.
Schoonmaker, E., ens., R.F.
Schuyler, G. L., comdr.
Scott, R. W., ens., R.F.
Seibert, Walter, lt.
Selfers, D. F., capt.
Senn, T. J., capt.
Sexton, W. B., capt.
Shackford, C., capt.
Shadforth, J. F. Jr., lt. comdr.
Sharkey, W. G., lt. (j.g.).
Shaw, G. W., lt. (j.g.), R.F.
Shaw, H. R., ens., R.F.
Shaw, W. T., lt.
Shea, Richard O., lt.
Sherman, F. C., lt. comdr.
Showmaker, W. H., rear adm.
Showalter, H. G., lt. comdr.
Simmons, J. S., ens., R.F.
Simons, M. H., comdr.
Simpson, G. W., comdr.
Slayton, C. C., comdr.
Slingluff, F., lt. comdr.
Smith, A. K., ens.
Smith, A. W., ens., R.F.
Smith, C. D., ens., R.F.
Smith, C. E., comdr.
Smith, C. W., ens., R.F.
Smith, J. M. B., lt. comdr.
Smith, K. E., lt. (j.g.).
Smith, S. F., capt.
Snow, H. B., lt., R.F.
Snowden, Thomas, rear adm.
Snyder, C. J., ens., R.F.
Snyder, C. P., capt.
Sowell, I. C., lt. comdr.
Speicher, P. E., lt. comdr.
Sprague, W. G., ens., R.F.
Springer, F. A., ens., R.F.
Stanley, J., ens., R.F.
Staton, A., comdr.
Stockel, A. M., lt. comdr.
Steele, G. W., jr., capt.
Stephenson, G. T. L., R.F.
Stewart, R. E., lt.
Sticks, J. E., 1st lt., C.G.
Stirling, A. G., comdr.
Stirling, Y. Jr., capt.
Stitt, E. H., rear adm.
Stockert, Robert, capt.
Stockier, R. M., ens., R.F.
Stone, A. J., lt. comdr., R.F.
Stone, George L. P., capt.
Strader, R. N. Jr., (j.g.), R.F.
Stuart, K., ens., R.F.
Starkeviant, A. D., ens., †
Swanson, G. T., comdr.
Taber, Leslie, ens., R.F.
Talafarro, A. P., ens., R.F.
Tappan, E., rear adm.

Marine Officers Serving With
Awarded the
American Expeditionary Force
Navy Cross.

Adams, James F., 1st lt.
Beuchamp, Felix, capt.
Berry, Benjamin S., major.
Bennies, Oliver D., 2d lt.
Burnes, John F., capt.
Baston, Albert F., 1st lt.
Becker, Fred H., 2d lt.
Blake, Robert, 1st lt.
Blaesdale, Victor F., 1st lt.
Blanchfield, John, capt.
Bower, George, 2d lt.
Cates, Clifton B., lt.
Cappell, Marvin, capt.
Carhart, Joseph B., 2d lt.
Chandler, Henry E., 1st lt.
Cogswell, Julius C., 1st lt.
Cole, Edward B., major.
Cornell, W. R., marine gun.
Cowdell, Vern A., 2d lt.
Crowther, Orlando C., 1st lt.
De Carre, Alphonse, major.
Denig, Robert L., major.
Dennis, Clarence A., 2d lt.
Dougherty, Neil F., 1st lt.
Dunbeck, Charlie, capt.
Duncan, Donald F., capt.
Eddy, Henry L., 2d lt.
Eddy, Leslie H., 2d lt.
Eddy, William A., 2d lt.
Fay, John H., capt.
Fowler, Edward C., 2d lt.
Frazier, Walter D., 2d lt.
Fuller, Edward C., capt.
Gustafson, John A., 2d lt.
Gleauding, Henry P., lt.
Hamilton, George W., capt.
Hart, Jack, 1st lt.
Heckman, Jacob H., 2d lt.
Hope, Edward G., 1st lt.
Hubert, H. L., marine gun.
Hunt, Leroy F., capt.
Hurley, F. H. Jr.
Israel, Fred, lt.
Johnson, Gillis A., 2d lt.
Johnson, Scott M., 2d lt.
Kelle, Francis J., 1st lt.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF OFFICERS
AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS.
Benson, William E., lt.
Betog, Harry E., ens., R.F.
Brennan, John M. R.
Carraher, Mortimer B., ens.
Clarke, Joseph A., lt. (j.g.).
Cobb, Hugh L., ens., R.F.
Daleff, Max, Jr. (j.g.).

Tarben, G. B., lt. (j.g.).
Taylor, C. E., ens., R.F.
Taylor, Caleb W., 2d lt., M.C.
Taylor, E. B., ens., R.F.
Taylor, M. H., (j.g.), R.F.
Taylor, M. M., capt.
Terry, J. S. E., lt.
Thomas, C. C., lt.
Thompson, E., comdr.
Thompson, H. L., capt., R.F.
Thompson, H. R., lt. comdr.
Thompson, T. A., comdr.
Thompson, T. B. B., lt. comdr.
Thompson, W. G., ens.
Tinkham, H. D., ens., R.F.
Todd, D. W., capt.
Tomb, W. V., comdr.
Tomplins, J. T., capt.
Tower, J. H., comdr.
Tozer, Charles M., capt.
Train, C. B., capt.
Trout, F. A., capt.
Trayer, James S., lt.
Trench, M. E., capt.
Trever, G. A., lt. comdr., †
Turnbull, A. D., comdr.
Twining, R. H., lt.
Tydeman, S. J., ens., R.F.
Underwood, H. W., lt. comdr.
Upham, F. B., capt.
Usher, Nathaniel H., rear adm.
Van De Vaer, J. C., lt. comdr.
Van Hook, C. E., lt. comdr.
Van Vliet, W. C., ens., R.F.
Vanderwald, A., ens., R.F.
Varini, G., ens., R.F.
Waddington, H. A., lt. comdr.
Wadman, H. A., ens.
Wainwright, J. D., capt.
Walker, M. L., comdr.
Wall, Charles, lt. comdr., R.F.
Wallice, K. H., lt. comdr.
Wallice, H. G. S., comdr.
Walker, L. W., 2d lt., major, M.C.
Walking, R. H., lt. comdr.
Walker, M. W., lt., R.F.
Watson, H. H., capt.
Watson, Richard M., capt.
Watson, W. G., capt.
Weaver, J. H., 2d lt., M.C.
Weed, W. Ten E., ens., R.F., †
Wellhouse, J. H., lt. comdr.
Weiss, Roger, rear adm.
Weiss, C., capt.
Werner, R. H., comdr., R.F.
West, W. M., ens., R.F.
Wetherill, S. J., ens., R.F.
Wettengel, I. C., capt.
Whaler, W. A. Jr., (j.g.), R.F.
Wheler, W. J., capt., C.G.
White, H. A., ens., R.F.
White, H. D., capt.
White, W. M., ens., R.F.
Wetherly, K. H., lt., M.C.
Whiting, D. N. Jr., lt., M.C.
Whiting, Kenneth, comdr.
Whidlock, F., ens., R.F.
Whitmarsh, Rose P., lt.
Wikoff, H. M., ens., R.F.
Wilder, H. K., ens., R.F.
Willard, A. L., capt.
Williams, Charles S., rear adm.
Williams, Clarence S., rear adm.
Williams, George W., capt.
Williams, H., comdr.
Williams, James, lt. (t.).
Williams, Phillip, capt.
Williams, Roger, comdr.
Williams, H. C., lt. comdr.
Williamson, W. P., lt. comdr.
Wilson, F. L., comdr.
Wilson, Russell, comdr.
Wolf, G. W., lt. comdr.
Wolf, Murray, lt.
Wood, S. S., capt.
Woodward, D. C., lt.
Wood, D. M., capt.
Wood, Valentine, lt.
Wortman, W. K., capt.
Wotherspoon, W. W., lt.
comdr., R.F.
Wright, A. H., lt., M.C.
Wright, P. T., lt. comdr.
Wroughton, Edwin R., lt. (t.).
Wryth, Maxwell R., R.F.
Wyant, B. B., comdr.
Yarnall, J. B., ens., R.F.
Yarnall, H. E., capt.
Zenke, E. F., lt. comdr.
Ziegmeier, H. J., capt.
Zeghauser, R. F., comdr.

American Expeditionary Force
Navy Cross.
Kidder, Hugh P., 2d lt.
Legendre, James H., lt.
Lienhard, Jacob, 2d lt.
Lendgren, Everett E., 2d lt.
Lowe, William O., 2d lt.
McCoy, James, capt.
Marshall, Ralph W., 2d lt.
Miles, Thomas H., 2d lt.
Moody, Gaines, capt.
Moore, William B., 2d lt.
Murray, Charles G., 1st lt.
Nobis, Alfred H., 1st lt.
Overton, Macon C., capt.
Peters, William G., lt.
Peterson, William C., 2d lt.
Pitts, Robert C., lt.
Platt, Jonas H., 1st lt.
Rea, Leonard E., 2d lt.
Roberts, Charles G., 1st lt.
Robertson, James F., 1st lt.
Robinson, Caldwell C., 2d lt.
Rockey, Keller E., capt.
Sellers, James McB., 1st lt.
Schneider, John G., lt.
Shearer, Maurice E., major.
Shepherd, Lemuel C., capt.
Silverthorn, Merlin W., 2d lt.
Smith, Dwight F., capt.
Sommer, Vernon L., 2d lt.
Sweet, Walter, 2d lt.
Synott, Joseph A., 2d lt.
Taugher, Claude B., 2d lt.
Terrill, J. S., major.
Thayer, Sidney Jr., 1st lt.
Timmerman, L. F., Jr., 2d lt.
Turrill, Julius S., lt. col.
West, John A., 2d lt.
Whitelock, Frank, capt.
Widdifield, Cecil J., 2d lt.
Wills, Davis B., major.
Wheeler, Frederick C., 1st lt.
Wilcox, Ralph M., 1st lt.
Yardborough, G. H., 1st lt.
Zane, Randolph T., capt.
Zimmer, Fred J., 2d lt.
Ensigns: A. F. Stanley to U.S.S. Harding; J. F. Wilson to U.S.S. Stringham; W. Shaw to U.S.S. Marcy.
Gun, H. Kohlmeyer to U.S.S. Montana.
Btsn. H. B. Gibson to U.S.S. Widgeon.

Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 16, 1919.
Capt. (M.C.) H. O. Shiffert to Nav. Turp. Station, New-
port, R.I.
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) H. Butts to duty Naval Prison, Port-
smouth, N.H.
Lieuts.: N. Withers to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-1 and on board
when comdr.; H. W. Ziroli to U.S.S. B-10; B. F. Strand to
conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-30 and on board when comdr.; C. W. Syer
to U.S.S. K-4; W. O. Bailey to U.S.S. E-11; L. F. Brown to
conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-1 and on board when comdr.; H. Blane-
moor to U.S.S. L-1; C. L. Jacobson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-5
and on board when comdr.; C. W. Weitzel to U.S.S. K-1;
A. Ellinger to U.S.S. Louisiana; W. Bush to U.S.S. S-2; E. F.
Corriveau and C. F. Martin, to U.S.S. O-4; A. K. McCann to
U.S.S. K-5; D. P. Head to command U.S.S. Eagle 55; J. W.
O'Leary to command U.S.S. Eagle 49; E. H. Petri to U.S.S.
Eagle 43 as exec. off.; J. W. Quackenbush to U.S.S. L-8; J. M.
Haines to U.S.S. L-11; F. L. Hart to Sub. Div. 3 as eng. and
repair off.; L. Herndon to U.S.S. E-15; H. W. Jackson to
U.S.S. Kentucky; B. P. Flood to U.S.S. L-8; E. J. Fury to
U.S.S. O-9; J. H. Hepburn to U.S.S. Kittery; R. G. Bright to
U.S.S. Rhode Island.
Lieuts. (M.C.): R. M. Krepp to Med. Off., U.S.S. Eagle
boats at Quebec; E. M. Christie to Naval Hospital, New Orleans,
La.; R. H. Lewis to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyons, Colo.
Lieuts. (j.g.): A. L. Clark to U.S.S. Arcturus; D. L. Conley
to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; S. Masselroth to U.S.S. Kittery as exec.
off.; J. H. Kevers to U.S.S. Osprey; J. Maguire to U.S.S.
Breckenridge; H. L. Arnold to U.S.S. Swallow; G. Mazzone to
U.S.S. Arcturus.
Lieut. (j.g.) (S.C.) M. M. Leonard to navy yard, Philadel-
phia.
Ensigns: A. F. Stanley to U.S.S. Harding; J. F. Wilson to
U.S.S. Stringham; W. Shaw to U.S.S. Marcy.
Gun, H. Kohlmeyer to U.S.S. Montana.
Btsn. H. B. Gibson to U.S.S. Widgeon.

Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 16, 1919.
Capt. B. R. Patrick to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. W. Proctor to U.S.S. Eagle 55 as exec. off.
Lieut. (S.C.) H. H. Reynolds to U.S.S. Black Hawk as
supply off.
Lieut. F. Schlap to U.S.S. Eagle 14.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. S. Seely to U.S.S. Eagle 55.
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shafrath to duty command U.S.S.
Upshur.
Ensign L. L. C. Stewart to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Koko (Tug 31)
and on board when comdr.
Ensign D. E. Todd to U.S.S. Eagle 49 as watch officer.
Ensign H. C. Todd to U.S.S. Eagle 55 as watch officer.
Lieut. J. J. Twomey to U.S.S. E-8.
Btsn. R. Ward to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Koko (Tug 31) and on
board when comdr.
Comdr. P. Wilkes to command U.S.S. Evans.

Comdr. E. Landis to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Barker and in com-
mand when comdr.
Lieut. J. A. Lemanski to Naval Station, Key West, Fla.
Lieut. F. H. Libens to U.S.S. Encina as exec. off.
Lieut. H. G. MacLennan to U.S.S. Eagle 40 as engr. off.
Lieut. M. D. McGregor to U.S.S. Eagle 40 as watch off.
Lieut. F. W. Mattes to Naval Sta. Sta. San Francisco.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. Nelson to U.S.S. Eagle 34.
Lieut. (M.C.) D. M. O'Bonnie to Naval Hospital, Mass.
Island, Calif.
Lieut. I. Parker to U.S.S. Fulton duty under instruction
submarines.
Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Boucher to U.S.S. Rhode Island as
gunner off.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. W. Brumback to U.S.S. Engage as engr. off.
Comdr. (C.E.C.) G. S. Burrell to navy yard, Charleston,
S.C. as public works officer.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. E. Davenport to U.S.S. Eagle 33 as engr. off.
Cpt. (Ch.C.) Sydney C. Evans to U.S.S. Utah.
Guns. W. F. Frey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on
board when comdr.
Lieut. E. W. Hawkes to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., for
duty with commanding officer.
Ensign R. H. Barnes to conn. f.o. U.S.S. AA-3 and on board
when comdr.
Ensign V. C. Finch to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. V. Lee to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alabama.
Lieut. L. P. Schmid to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sepulchre and on
board when comdr.
Boat. W. Johnston to U.S.S. Monocan.
Guns. G. W. Kelly to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Goldsborough and on
board as eng. off. when comdr.
Mach. G. R. Alden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Neosho (Tug 39)
and on board, as engr. off. when comdr.
Mach. C. Wright to U.S.S. Avocet.

THE NAVY.

Other notes of the Navy appear on page 481; list of
ships of the Navy on page 500; and late ship movements
and "Various Naval Items" on page 492.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 11, 1919.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenants to be lieut. comdr., from July 1, 1919: W. G.
Child, H. Campbell, C. W. Cross, A. W. Atkins, R. H. Ware,
Jr., H. E. Cassidy and J. Baer; F. A. L. Vessier, from July
12, 1919; S. Heim, from Aug. 27, 1919.
Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants, from June 8, 1919:
E. P. Nickerson and C. P. Mason; H. P. Curley, from Dec.
8, 1919.
Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants, from June 7, 1919:
R. H. Wakeman, W. I. Causey, Jr., H. L. White, G. D. Hall,
C. T. Hull, T. B. Thompson, C. J. Pasciak, T. M. Sheek, P. L.
Johnston, H. K. Fann, W. O. Haney, W. J. Kubla, J. McC.
Miller and E. Pfaff; W. Cachrane, from July 1, 1919.
Ensign Z. W. Wicks to be a lieutenant (j.g.), from June
6, 1919.
Ensigns to lieutenants (j.g.), from June 5, 1919: M. C.
Miller and J. St. Barnard.
Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.), from June 3, 1919: R. G.
Bourne, E. M. Major, M. O. Carlson, H. V. Haugh, H. L.
Phelps, G. P. Brewster, H. L. Grosskopf, B. P. Flood, G. W.
Summers, A. M. Rhudy, W. E. Miller, J. S. Roberts, W. W.
Schott, L. S. Fiske, L. K. Swanson, P. S. Geen, C. G. Hopkins,
J. E. Reinberg, H. B. Twining, H. N. Fallon, Q. W. Erickson,
H. C. Merwin, C. T. Duglin, W. J. Forstell, N. O. Wyncoop,
J. H. Lawton and W. S. Carrington.
Assistant civil engineers (T) to be assistant civil engineers
(lieutenants): from July 1, 1919, to correct date from
which they take rank as previously confirmed: F. C. Nyland,
I. P. Quinn, C. B. Johnson, F. P. Adelius, H. Brinkmeyer, Jr.,
J. B. McGuire, L. Thorburn, L. M. Mueller, C. F. Friesch,
C. H. Coffey, L. B. Hyde and T. A. Hartung.
Asst. Civil Engg. C. D. Riddiford (T) to be an assistant civil
engineer, rank of lieut. (j.g.), from July 1, 1919.
Lieut. L. L. Babbitt to be a lieut. comdr. (T), from July
1, 1919.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. E. Miller to be a lieut. (T), from Nov.
1, 1919.
Ensigns to be lieuts. (T), from July 1, 1919: W. F. H.
Nolte, A. Feher, W. Cooper, J. F. Jeter, W. A. Sprout and
S. E. Pack.
Lieut. H. N. Wilkinson to be an ensign (T), from Sept.
1, 1919.
Lieut. (j.g.) F. D. W. Baldwin, U.S.N.R.F., to be an ensign
in Navy (T), from Sept. 1, 1919.
Med. Ingrs. A. M. Faurelly to be a medical director
(capt.) (T), from Oct. 5, 1919.
Acting pay clerks to be assistant paymasters (ensign) (T),
from Sept. 1, 1919: G. H. Williams and J. A. Hease.
Pay Clerk R. A. Voelkbrach to be an asst. paymr. (ensign) (T),
from Sept. 1, 1919.
Carpenters to be chief carpenters (T), from Sept. 1, 1919:
P. W. Reeves, A. E. Lawrence and E. F. Smith.
Pharm. F. A. Northrup to be a chief pharmacist (T), from
Sept. 1, 1919.
Acting Pay Clerk T. E. Harris to be a chief pay clerk (T),
from Sept. 1, 1919.
Second Lieut. R. L. Stewart to U.S.S. Galveston.
First Lieut. H. U. Dooley detached U.S.S. Galveston to U.S.
Second Lieut. J. A. H. Morris honorably discharged.
DEC. 13—Col. R. H. Lane detached 2d Brig., D.R., to U.S.
First Lieut. B. W. Colclough honorably discharged.
First Lieut. L. W. Jones resignation accepted, effective
Dec. 31.
First Lieut. T. G. Williams and 2d Lieut. A. L. Caperton
to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Second Lieuts. R. L. McAdams, G. L. Murray and F. T.
McMath to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.
Second Lieut. G. W. Kirkman to Hops., Marine Corps.
DEC. 16—Lieut. Col. H. P. Williams to 2d Brig., D.R.
Second Lieut. A. C. Larson to M.B., navy yard, Washington.
Q.M. Clerk D.W. Morgan temp. appointment as Q.M. clerk
revoked, effective Dec. 15.
Cast. R. P. Pierce resignation accepted Dec. 12.
First Lieut. D. W. Bender and 2d Lieut. L. J. Gifford hon-
orably discharged revoked.
DEC. 17—Capt. J. E. Doney to 1st Regt., M.B., Philadelphia.
First Lieut. D. Bellamy resignation accepted Dec. 31.
Second Lieut. M. L. Black honorably discharged.
Second Lieut. C. E. Wallace assigned duty M.B., Quantico.
Q.M. Clerk H. M. Tolson honorably discharged Dec. 31.
DEC. 18—Capt. S. F. Holloman honorably discharged.
First Lieut. J. C. Palmer to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.; hon-
orably discharged.
Second Lieut. C. B. Ames honorably discharged.
Second Lieut. F. S. Flack to 1st Brigade, Haiti.
Second Lieut. M. L. Black to M.B., Charleston, S.C.
Pay Clerk J. D. Gresham honorably discharged.
Following officers placed on retired list on Dec. 14, 1919:
Capts. C. S. Wallace, T. Wilson, T. F. Carney, 1st Lieut. R.
G. Williams and Pay Clerk A. Renouf.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Changes No. 12, Oct. 7, 1919, U.S.M.C.

These changes announce certain changes in Par. 27(1),
27(1½), 93(a), 93(¾), 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 105, 111,
112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127,
128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146,
147, 148, 149, 150, 156. Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine
Corps, 1912, and the 1917 revision, which will be immediately
effective.

The order publishes the Memorandum dated June 26,
1919, from Secretary of the Navy Daniels abolishing certain
uniforms set forth in Chapter 4, Uniform Regulations, U.S.
Marine Corps, 1912, and the 1917 revision, page 1581.

Changes No. 16 also publish specifications for evening dress
jacket, overcoat, evening dress trousers, dress breeches, night-
gown for aids and dress sword slings.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES NO. 16, NOV. 14, 1919, U.S.M.C.

The following changes in Par. 27 (p), Uniform Regulations,
U.S. Marine Corps, 1912, and the 1917 revision, will be
immediately effective:

(1) The following medals or badges for excellence in small-
arms firing will be worn with the dress uniform, in the fol-
lowing order:
(1) Expert team riflemen's badge, U.S. Navy.
(2) Distinguished marksmen's badge.
(3) Marine Corps competition medal (not to be worn if
(2) is held).
(4) Marine Corps division competition medal (not to be
worn if (2) is held).
(5) Expert riflemen's badge (not to be worn if (2) is held).
(6) Sharpshooter's badge (not to be worn if (2) or (5) is
held).
(7) Marksman's pin (not to be worn if (2), (5), or (6) is
held).
(8) Expert pistol shot's badge.
(9) First-class pistol shot's pin (not to be worn if (8) is
held).
(10) Medals won in national rifle and pistol matches, and
medals awarded by the National Rifle Association of America
for excellence in shooting at matches held under the auspices
of that association, in the order won.
The following medals or badges will be worn with undress
and service uniforms:
(1) Expert team riflemen's badge, U.S. Navy.
(2) Distinguished marksmen's badge.
(3) Expert riflemen's badge (not to be worn if (2) is held).
(4) Sharpshooter's badge (not to be worn if (2) or (3) is
held).
(5) Marksman's pin (not to be worn if (2), (3), or (4) is
held).
(6) Expert pistol shot's badge.
(7) First-class pistol shot's pin (not to be worn if (6) is
held).

(Changes No. 16)

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

Approved: JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

ARMY CAMP AND CANTONMENT PROJECTS.

House Appropriates \$6,000,000 for Completion.

The House on Dec. 18 passed H.R. 8819, appropriating approximately \$6,000,000 for the completion of Army camps and cantonments, school sites and aviation flying fields. In taking this action the House has finally placed its stamp of approval on the Camp Benning project, having included an item of \$765,252 for the purchase of real estate and the completion of construction of the Infantry School. In exchange for receiving authority to proceed with the improvement of the Camp Benning site the Army forfeited Camp Gordon as a training center. The Field Artillery lost Camp Zachary Taylor through the request that Camp Knox be completed at the expense of losing the former training center, and the Coast Artillery lost Camp Eustis, Va., by virtue of the fact that the House determined that Camp Bragg, with the development provided for in the bill, would be able to handle properly all the target practice intended to be held at Camp Eustis. The only important change in the bill on the floor of the House was the striking out of the appropriation of \$2,740,228 for the purchase of the Dayton-Wright plant at Dayton, Ohio.

The complete list of expenditures authorized under the act follows:

Camp Benning, purchase of real estate, \$515,252; completion of buildings, \$250,000. Camp Holabird, Md., purchase of real estate, \$140,000. Camp Normoyle, Texas, completion of shops, \$30,000; real estate, \$2,500. Field Artillery Training Center: Camp Knox, real estate, \$811,338; construction, \$50,000; Dixie highway, \$100,000; plumbing, heating, refrigerating, \$25,000. Camp Bragg, real estate, \$1,128,000; construction, \$45,000. Engineers: Camp A. A. Humphreys, real estate, \$20,455. Signal Corps: Camp Alfred Vail, real estate, \$110,000.

Regular Army posts: Watervliet Arsenal, real estate, \$300,000; Kalena tract, Hawaii, real estate, \$20,000; Fort Revere, Mass., real estate, \$975.

Chemical Warfare Service: Salt Well site, Midland, Mich., \$3,072; Edgewood Arsenal, Md., \$7,500.

Air Service, to complete fields as follows: Fairfield, Ohio, \$5,500; San Antonio, \$22,000; Ford's Island, Hawaii, \$35,000; construction sewer system Arcadia Balloon School, Calif., \$1,500; Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich. Real estate purchases as follows: Depot, Richmond, Va., \$5,100; Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, \$40,642; Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., \$208,000; Park Field, Memphis, Tenn., \$38,400; Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., \$78,673; Chapman Field, Miami, Fla., \$71,500; March Field, Riverside, Calif., \$64,000; Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, \$140,446; Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas, \$349,666.33; Langley Field, Va., \$12,000; Scott Field, \$100; depot, Middletown, Pa., \$50,000; depot, Little Rock, Ark., \$55,000; Arcadia Balloon School, Los Angeles, Calif., \$55,655; purchase Elmwood Curtiss Plant, Buffalo, N.Y., \$1,804,300.49.

In the bill the Secretary of War is directed to sell the real estate and salvage the buildings at Camp Gordon, Camp Taylor and Camp Eustis.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3533, Mr. Smoot.—To authorize the President to appoint cadets to the U.S. Military Academy from among enlisted men in number as nearly equal as practicable of Regular Army and National Guard between ages of eighteen and twenty-two years who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the President may prescribe. Total number so selected shall not exceed 180 at any one time.

S. 3542, Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts.—To authorize any person who was wounded while in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Germany to wear the uniform of the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

S. 3545, Mr. Sutherland.—To revise and equalize rates of pension to certain soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War, to certain widows, former widows, dependent parents and children of such soldiers, sailors and marines, and to certain Army nurses; granting pensions and increase of pensions in certain cases; and reducing the minimum length of service from ninety to seventy-five days.

H.J. Res. 257, Mr. Layton.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to sell surplus Army and medical supplies. In such sales preference shall be given to persons who served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard or the American Red Cross of the United States during the recent war.

H.R. 10808, Mr. Hayden.—To pension soldiers and Army nurses of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition.

H.R. 11149, Mr. Dallinger.—To authorize the President to appoint Charles A. Rankin major of Infantry.

Warrants for ex-Temporary Officers.

H.R. 11173, Mr. Dyer.—That any enlisted man of the Regular Army and who had five years' service or more as an enlisted man and who held a commission as a temporary officer in the U.S. Army during the present emergency and who attained the grade of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel, and whose commission has not been terminated due to inefficiency or misconduct, and who has been or may hereafter be discharged from his temporary commission, shall be given warrant as chief warrant officer with base pay of \$125 per month and allowances as now allowed to regimental sergeants major; . . . who attained grade of second lieutenant or first lieutenant, . . . shall be given warrant as warrant officer with base pay of \$100 per month and allowances as now allowed to regimental sergeants major. Chief warrant officer and warrant officers shall receive longevity pay and increase of pay for service beyond continental limits, as now allowed by law to commissioned officers. All enlisted men who were commissioned and served honorably as officers in U.S. Army during war between U.S. and Germany may, when they have twenty-five years' service credit for retirement under existing laws governing retirement of enlisted men, be retired with three-fourths pay of chief warrant officer and warrant officer plus allowances for quarters, rations, clothing, fuel and light, as now allowed by existing laws for retirement of enlisted men. Enlisted men affected by this act upon being retired, or if already retired, upon reverting to retired list shall receive the benefits of this act. Vacancies in grade of chief warrant officer after all original appointments have been made shall be filled through appointment from warrant officers, under regulations by Secretary of War. Vacancies in grade of warrant officers after all original appointments have been made shall be filled by Secretary of War through appointment from enlisted men of Regular Army.

H.R. 11206, Mr. Morin.—To create a Department of Aeronautics, defining the powers and duties of the director thereof, providing for the development, production, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and providing for the development of civil and commercial aviation. . . . The Department of Aeronautics shall conduct all development work pertaining to aerodynamics, except such as pertains solely to the military and naval forces: Provided, That the war and Navy Departments shall each determine what types of material of all classes shall be supplied for their respective use: Provided further, That the Department of Aeronautics shall furnish the War Department and the Navy Department all necessary facilities for the operation by each of its respective technical sections, the purpose of which shall be to insure to each of such departments the greatest freedom in the design and development of material to meet its special requirements.

H.R. 11230, Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania.—To permanently transfer the U.S. Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Carter gave a dinner party on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, who are bidding good-bye to the post this week; other guests included Mrs. Danford, Capt. and Mrs. Dorst, Mrs. Coleman and Captain Marshburn. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox spent the weekend in New York, the guests of Col. and Mrs. Palmer Pierce. Colonel Fowler entertained at the club on Saturday with a despedida dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Rodney Smith. Others present were Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Brigadier General MacArthur, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Danford, Mrs. Thompson and Captain Ingles.

Miss Elsie Stuart came home from Vassar for over Sunday, bringing home a guest and classmate, Miss Hawes. Colonel Timberlake is spending a fortnight's leave visiting his family in Tennessee. Colonel Willcox attended the dinner of the Southern Society on Wednesday at the Waldorf. Mrs. R. C. Robinson, sister of the Rev. H. Percy Silver, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Arrowsmith for a few days. Col. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Mrs. Arthur Gray, of Garrison, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for a few days.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Capt. Llewellyn Bull, retired, spent Friday at West Point and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ganoe at luncheon. Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained at tea on Tuesday for a number of friends of her guest, Mrs. R. C. Robinson. Among those there were Madames Fiebeger, Wilcox, Holt, Stuart, Timberlake, Carter, Watson, Ganoe, Housholder, Pendleton, Logan, Asensio and David Grant. Tea was poured by Mrs. Fiebeger.

Mrs. Albert Draves gave a pretty bridge of three tables on Monday at her quarters in Highland Falls, where Capt. and Mrs. Draves have taken the Satterlee house for the winter. A number of extra guests joined the players at tea after the game.

Capt. and Mrs. Purdon had dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. Purdon's mother, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger and Miss Fiebeger. Colonels Danford and Thompson are away on an official trip to inspect possible camping sites for use of the corps next summer. Col. and Mrs. Carter were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hewitt in New York.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Fiebeger, who read her paper on "Reconstruction." Current events were given by Miss Fiebeger. Guy and Roger Holt have arrived at home from Quail School, Salisbury, Mass., to spend the Christmas holidays.

Col. and Mrs. Winslow were at the post on Saturday, visiting their cadet son. There was a small cadet hop on Saturday evening; informal afternoon dances are given after the basketball games on Saturday.

The following are the schedules published for the basketball and hockey programs:

Basketball schedule (games begin at 2:45 p.m.)—Academy Team: Dec. 6, St. John's College; 18, Manhattan College; 20, N.Y. University; Jan. 3, Seton Hall College; 10, Springfield Y.M.C.A.; 17, College City of N.Y.; 24, Colgate University; 31, Lehigh University; Feb. 7, St. Lawrence University; 14, Union College; 21, Brooklyn Poly. Inst.; 28, Williams College; March 6, Crescent Athletic Club. Plebe Team: Dec. 6, St. John's Reserves; 18, Manhattan Reserves; 20, N.Y. University Reserves; 27, Newburgh Academy Alumni; Jan. 3, Seton Hall Reserves; 10, Dickinson High School; 17, Hoboken High School; 24, Yonkers High School; 31, Peditte Institute; Feb. 7, St. Lawrence Reserves; 14, Union Reserves; 21, open; 28, Boys' High School.

Hockey schedule (played on rink, about 3 p.m.)—Jan. 10, Stevens Inst. (pending); 17, New York State College; 24, Springfield Y.M.C.A. (pending); 31, Boston College (pending); Feb. 7, Dartmouth College; 14, Hamilton Institute; 21, Williams College; 28, Rensselaer Institute (Poly.).

The Army basketball team celebrated the opening of the season on Dec. 13 by defeating the visiting five from Manhattan College, New York city, with a score of 46 to 8. The Cadets played up to what may be called mid-season form, Pfeiffer and Claterbos doing particularly good work at left and right guard and Johnson and Debezies at right forward and center respectively. At half time the Army made sixteen points against the visitors' four. The Army line-up and summary: Johnson, r.f.; Timberman, l.f.; Debezies, c.; Claterbos, r.g.; Pfeiffer, l.g. Goals from Held—Johnson 7, Debezies 7, Timberman 2, Claterbos 2, Pfeiffer 1. Goals from foul—Pfeiffer 3. Substitutions—Patterson for Claterbos. A freshman team accompanied the college five to West Point and played against the Army plebe team, the Cadets winning by a score of 20 to 6. Minty, the left forward, was conspicuous for his good playing throughout the game. The Army plebe line-up: Stone, r.f.; Minty, l.f.; Maglin, c.; Barbour, r.g.; Downing, l.g. Goals from field—Minty 6, Maglin 3, Stone 2. Substitutions—Merchant for Downing.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18, 1919.

Lieut. Arthur Langfield, U.S.N., is a patient at the Naval Hospital here. He is suffering from a strained back. An X-ray has been taken and the Lieutenant will be treated according to its indications.

A son was born on Dec. 9 at 45 Rogers row, Naval Academy, to Comdr. Isaac C. Bogart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bogart. Mrs. D. W. Coe, wife of Lieutenant Coe, U.S.N., and their infant son are here to spend Christmas with Mrs. Coe's grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dorsey.

Mrs. James M. Munro has returned to Carvel Hall after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence McNair, wife of Lieutenant Commander McNair, U.S.N., in Washington city. Mrs. Simons, wife of Commander Simons, with her infant son, left last week, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Redfern, of England, to spend Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Small, of Charleston, S.C.

President E. J. James, of the University of Illinois, who has been visiting his son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. A. J. James, at the Naval Academy, has left for Washington and the South. Mrs. W. J. Hall spent the week-end with her niece, Mrs. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, wife of Commander Van Valkenburgh, here, prior to joining her husband, Captain Hall, at San Francisco. Captain Hall is in command of the Buffalo.

Comdr. and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen are entertaining the mother of Commander Allen and the father of Mrs. Allen, Rear Admiral Mertz. Mrs. Carolyn Steele, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Atkins, wife of Commander Atkins, naval constructor, has returned home.

Capt. and Mrs. Amon Bronson entertained a few friends on Friday night at their home in the Naval Academy. The Annapolis and Naval Academy branch of the Navy Relief Society is preparing to give a series of dances in the auditorium of the Naval Academy during the winter for the benefit of the funds of the Naval Relief.

Capt. Wat T. Cliverius, Commandant of Midshipmen, and Mrs. Cliverius entertained at a dinner party on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Amon Bronson, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert A. Theobold and Comdr. and Mrs. Joe Morrison.

Mrs. William G. Sullivan, wife of Lieutenant Sullivan, U.S.N., and son are here to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Sullivan's mother, Mrs. James Small.

Mrs. H. G. White, who is spending the winter at Carvel Hall, was hostess on Friday at a bridge party at the Ship's Inn. There were three tables of auction, and the players were members of a club composed of the wives of naval officers on duty at the Navy Post-Graduate School.

The infant daughter of Commander De Mott, U.S.N., and Mrs. De Mott was christened on Sunday afternoon in the Naval Academy Chapel by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N. Marguerite was the name given the little girl. Her godmothers were Mrs. Reggie Kauffman and Mrs. Kurts. Her godfathers were Commander Walcott E. Hall and Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Smith.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Grady, U.S.N., and Mrs. Grady are at Hot Springs, Ark., for the winter. Mrs. Reggie Kauffman, wife of Commander Kauffman, U.S.N., is spending the winter here at the Peggy Stewart Inn.

The eleven players who started in the football game against the Army team this year and the three others who entered the game as substitutes will receive the yellow star of the Navy Athletic Association, and will also be the only ones to receive

the yellow N. The star is given only to those who take part in a winning game against the Military Academy, while the N is sometimes more generally awarded. This year, by a vote of the committee on awards, it will be given only to the actual players in the final game. Those who will receive both insignia are Ewen (captain) and Woodruff, ends; Murray and King, tackles; Denfeld and Moore, guards; Larson, center; Koehler, Clark, Cruise and Benoit, backs, all of whom started the game, and these substitutes: Graves and Lowe, ends, and Willkie, guard.

The Naval Academy barely nosed out Baltimore Polytechnic at soccer on Saturday, the one score of the contest being the goal kicked by H. D. Baker about the middle point of the first half. At other times, and particularly in the second half, the visitors were easily the equal of the Navy players. H. D. Baker, O. K. Baker and Ferris did some clever work for the Navy, while Bosley and Gebhart excelled for the Baltimoreans. The Navy had the stronger and faster team, while clever footwork was done by Poly.

With a team made up without any regulars of last year, the Naval Academy opened its basketball season Saturday by winning from Washington College, of Chestertown, 38 to 10. The Navy forwards, Burkholder and Byrly, did high-grade work and gave promise of developing brilliantly as the season progressed. Robins, the visiting captain, made the first score of the game, a field goal, and did all the point making for the team.

For the first time in the history of the Naval Academy, midshipmen of all classes, except those under restriction for conduct, will have the privilege of visiting their homes during the Christmas holidays. Such privileges have been extended only to upper classmen in previous years. There will be a complete suspension of drills and practical exercises from Dec. 24 to Jan. 1, and of recitations and study hours from Dec. 24 to Dec. 28, and from Dec. 31 to Jan. 1. Leaves will be granted from Dec. 24 to Dec. 28. For the entertainment of the midshipmen and their friends informal dances will be held on the afternoons of Dec. 24, 26, 27, 29 and 30, and evening dances on Dec. 24, 27 and 31.

The Naval Academy football schedule for 1920 contains a list of opponents covering a wide field, though some of the stronger elevens which were willing to play at Annapolis could not be accommodated. It was decided that Princeton, West Point and Georgetown afforded all the big games desired. The only date not filled is Oct. 9, which is likely to go to Maryland State. No game is wanted for Nov. 20, just a week before the final contest against the Army team. This is the schedule: Oct. 2, North Carolina State; 16, Bucknell; 23, Princeton; 30, Western Reserve; Nov. 6, Georgetown; 13, University of South Carolina; 27, U.S. Military Academy. Princeton will be played at Princeton, and the Military Academy probably at New York, all the other games being arranged for Annapolis. Center College, Georgia Tech, Washington and Lee and the Universities of Nebraska and Detroit were among the teams which expressed a willingness to play at Annapolis during the season of 1920.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., chaplain at the Naval Academy, is visiting his sister in Pennsylvania. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Scales entertained in honor of the football team on Saturday at the Superintendent's quarters at a buffet supper after the hop. The midshipmen were privileged to invite their partners at the dance and a delightful social event was enjoyed. About sixty guests were present, including Comdr. and Mrs. Douglas Howard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richards and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Boynton.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 16, 1919.

The Princess Cantacuzene Speransky, daughter of the late Major-General Frederick Dent Grant and granddaughter of the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, came to Governors Island on Friday of last week at the invitation of Mrs. Bullard and addressed the women of the garrison at Corbin Hall. Her subject was the suffering of the millions of helpless men and innocent women and children in Russia as the result of the revolution. The Princess, who has lately returned after living in Russia for nineteen years, spoke with intimate knowledge of the incredible conditions there of poverty and suffering, and told of the work of the American Central Bureau for Russian Relief, of which she is chairman, with headquarters at the Buckingham Hotel. The object of the meeting at Corbin Hall was to interest the women of the garrison to take up some practical work in helping the Central Relief Bureau. A good attendance showed the sympathetic interest of Governors Island, and a meeting will be called later to adopt some form of practical activity in this connection.

Mrs. Bullard had as guests at lunch on Friday the Princess Cantacuzene, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, of New York, and Mrs. John O. F. Tilson and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith, of Governors Island.

The annual masquerade and fancy dress ball is announced to take place at Corbin Hall on the evening of Jan. 2.

A schedule of the ferry service has been prepared in convenient form for reference. This gives the Fort Jay service, the Zone Supply Dock service and the Fort Wood trips. The Fort Jay regular passenger service (steamers General Otis and General Hancock) plies from 7 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. daily, the last boat leaving the Battery at 1:30 a.m. On Saturday nights extra trips are made, leaving the Battery at 2 and 2:30 a.m. The Zone Supply boats, General Pond and General Weston, or General Simpson, run from the Battery from 6:45 a.m. to 12:30 a.m. at Governors Island, making fifty-two daily trips. Fort Wood is served by a civilian boat from the Battery and by the Fort Jay boat with a special trip at 12:30 a.m. Governors Island and the Battery are connected by a daily ferry service of 124 regular trips. It has been calculated that the General Hancock (or General Otis) in its regular daily trips travels 27,000 miles a year.

The American Red Cross doing work in the Department under charge of Major Herbert S. Whipple, with an office force of Captains Story and Hess and a clerk, is established in the old Post Headquarters building, which it shares with the War Risk Insurance Department.

FORT TOTTEN.

Col. R. E. Wyllie, G.S., was week-end guest of Captain Wilson. Roller skating was enjoyed by a number of the officers and families at the weekly night at the club. Music was furnished by the post orchestra. Miss Anna Young has returned to her home at Norfolk, Va., after a few weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Eppling, Fort Schuyler.

Capt. and Mrs. Eppling, Fort Schuyler, were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Hunter on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Hunter entertained with bridge Wednesday evening. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Loughry, Major and Mrs. Blood, and Mr. and Mrs. Conant, Bayside.

Col. and Mrs. Loughry had as dinner guests Thursday Major and Mrs. Blood and Major and Mrs. Hunter.

CAMP DEVENS.

Camp Devens, Mass., Dec. 8, 1919.

The 36th Infantry being the largest single organization in this camp, Col. A. L. Parmenter called a meeting of the ladies of the regiment to meet a committee from the officers and plans were made for winter festivities. Each Tuesday afternoon a bridge party will be held in the officers' club, followed by a tea-dance, and once each month there will be a formal dance in the club house. These are open to all officers and their wives.

Mrs. Katherine Parmenter, of Plattsburg, N.Y., who has been the guest of her uncle, Col. A. L. Parmenter, has gone to Worcester for a short visit. Miss Parmenter was the recipient of numerous courtesies while here, among them being a tea given by Mrs. Purdy at the Major Willard House. Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Cooley returned Monday from Beloit, Wis., where Mrs. Cooley has been making an extended visit with her people.

Capt. and Mrs. James Murphy are entertaining Mrs. Murphy's father, Mr. E. J. Sparks, of Huron, S.D. The regmental hop given on Friday evening at the officers' club was a most enjoyable affair. Major Gen. and Mrs. H. P. McCain, Major and Mrs. Byrde and Miss Byrde and Lieutenant

Gilbert Parker and Pence were among the guests. Music was by the orchestra from the 36th Infantry band, which also furnishes the music for the weekly teas at the club house.

The first of the weekly teas for the ladies of this camp was given Tuesday at the officers' club, with Mrs. Sylvester Boniface as hostess. The officers came in for tea and dancing after the cards. Col. and Mrs. Boyer, who have been at the Major Willard House for the past few months while Colonel Boyer was in charge of the base hospital, have gone to Fort Des Moines, where Colonel Boyer is assigned to the base hospital there. Lieutenant Parker spent last week-end in New York with his sister, who is studying art there.

Capt. Arthur Hoffman, of this regiment, was married on last Saturday to Miss Frances Beatrice Cluster, of New York city. Captain Hoffman is now on a five days' leave, after which he and Mrs. Hoffman will be at home on Pleasant street, in Ayer.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1919.

Mrs. John H. Hall, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Hall, had her sister, Mrs. Hayes, with her for a few days. Lieutenant Colonel Hall returned from France last spring after eighteen months in active service overseas, and in June was at a banquet given in his honor. On returning home the head lights of a car coming towards the car Colonel Hall was in blinded the driver and the car was overturned, instantly killing Colonel Hall.

Comdr. and Mrs. Pitt Scott are staying at the Bellevue-Stratford, where they will remain until Christmas, when they expect to leave for a short stay at the Traymore, Atlantic City. Mrs. Scott was Miss Rebecca Collier, of Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davies, of 2502 South Twenty-second street, spent a few days in New York with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr.

Lieut. F. W. J. P. Korte, who has had charge of the wireless station at Cape May during the war, will go back on the retired list. Lieutenant Korte was retired for trouble with his hip, caused from a gunshot wound. Lieutenant Korte, Mrs. Korte and Mrs. Seldis, Mrs. Korte's mother, spent the week-end in New York at the Hotel McAlpin. After Christmas Lieut. and Mrs. Korte and Mrs. Seldis will go to Florida and Havana for the winter.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 11, 1919.

Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, commanding the destroyer squadron of the Pacific Fleet, was one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting and dinner of San Diego Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, held Tuesday evening. Capt. Roger B. Bryan, U.S.A., retired, was elected marshal of the chapter. Lieut. Comdr. Ora A. Martin, U.S.N., a vice president of the Patriotic Order of Lafayette, was present and spoke briefly.

Major E. L. Wemple, M.C., U.S.A., who has recently been assigned to duty at Camp Hearne, near the Mexican border, has taken a house at Imperial Beach. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., retired, and their daughter, Miss Rhoda Fullam, have returned to Hotel del Coronado after spending several weeks at Pine Hills.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Col. Casey A. Wood, U.S.A., is passing the winter at Hotel del Coronado while Colonel Wood is detailed in Washington, D.C. Her niece, Miss Agnes Costigan, of Montreal, is her guest for the season. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, U.S.N., are again at Coronado, the Commander having been detailed to duty with the Pacific Fleet here. They have taken a house on G avenue.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Major A. C. Miller, was hostess Friday at an informal luncheon at her home, 110 Thor street. Mrs. William R. Ream, widow of Major Ream, Air Service, who met his death while with the "flying circus" in the middle states, has taken apartments at Hotel Barstow, where she is entertaining Mrs. G. M. Durkee and daughter, of Omaha, Neb. Col. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., U.S.A., in charge of harbor work in southern California, is registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel while here looking over local projects.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Capt. H. G. Cull and Captain Twining were members of recent hunting party which went on a trip into lower California. Mrs. Grace Thompson, widow of Lieut. Neal Thompson, who was recently killed at Kelly Field, Texas, has come to this city and is making her home at the Buckeye Apartments, 3920 Fifth street.

Capt. J. Harvey Tomb, commander of the NC-4 transatlantic detachment, took command of the naval air station on North Island on Monday, succeeding Comdr. E. W. Spencer, who is soon to go East to take command of the aircraft detachment, Atlantic Fleet. Captain Tomb has been succeeded as commander of the aircraft tender *Arcostook* by Capt. Henry C. Mustin, recently at the naval aviation base at Hampton Roads. Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Murray, formerly commander of the naval aircraft base at Anacostia, D.C., has succeeded Lieut. R. D. Kirkpatrick as executive officer at North Island, the latter leaving to assume command of the new naval air base at Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Lieut. Sydney Vandenberg, U.S.M.C., and his bride, formerly Miss Midge Shelly, who have been living at the Casa Loma Hotel since their marriage a few weeks ago, have left for San Francisco, en route to Guam, the Lieutenant's station.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 14, 1919.

Major Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae entertained with a handsome bridge-dinner Saturday for Col. and Mesdames M. A. W. Shockley, Otho W. Rosenbaum, Samuel V. Ham, K. T. Smith, Marcus Stokes and F. D. Webster, and Judge and Mrs. William Hook, Major and Mrs. C. H. Price and others.

Col. R. C. Richardson, Morale Division of the General Staff, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge last week. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. McP. Rutherford gave a dinner Friday, previous to the hop, for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Jr. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Darrah and Capt. and Mrs. K. T. Riggs. Mrs. Orrin B. Meyer entertained with two luncheons last week at the Green Tea Room in Leavenworth. Her guests included Mesdames Phalen, Sibley, Webster, Crosby, Uline, Riggs, Reeves, Estes, Adams, Smedberg and Hones.

Lieut. Col. Edward Calvert is spending a short while with his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. F. Neely, in Leavenworth. He is en route from Fort Sill to Fort Robinson, where he is in command. Miss Polly Fleming, of Burlington, Iowa, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harding Polk, on Riverside.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., entertained eight guests at bridge Saturday evening, honoring their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Ash, of Dallas, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee entertained with a jolly supper party at the officers' club on Saturday, honoring Miss Polly Fleming, of Burlington, Iowa, guest of Major and Mrs. Polk. Miss William Bell, guest of Major and Mrs. Leland Wadsworth, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, for a month, has returned to her home. Miss Lou Uline, who has been the guest of Miss Eleanor Anthony in Washington, D.C., is at present visiting at West Point. She and her sister, Miss Jane Uline, who attends Miss Benet's School at Milbrook, N.Y., will come to Leavenworth to spend the holidays with Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Sr., and Mrs. Willis Uline.

Col. and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton, from San Antonio, Texas, were guests of Mrs. Clayton's sister, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, and Major Eltinge, en route to Honolulu, H.T., last week. Miss Laura V. Adams entertained at a dinner Friday for Misses McArthur, Jean McArthur, Marion Darrah, Elsie Fonda, Captain Stewart, Captain Price and Lieutenant Martin. Miss Mabel Neely has returned from a two months' visit with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Holmes, and Major Holmes in Fort Riley. Master Robert Howell, 3d, of Camp Pike, Ark., is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Tarr, in Leavenworth. Col. and Mrs. Howell, Jr., are visiting relatives in the East and South and will come to Leavenworth to join their son and spend the holidays.

Mrs. A. S. Cowan entertained sixteen guests at bridge on Tuesday. Honoring his mother, Mrs. R. W. Wallace, of Tulsa, Okla., Capt. Leo J. Miller entertained with a dinner Thursday in the submarine of the Chocolate Shop. Mrs. Robert J.

West, who has been in France for four months with Colonel West, arrived in Leavenworth last week to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Parmelee. She will be joined this week by Colonel West and their two sons, who are attending college at Wayne, Pa. Col. and Mrs. West will again sail in January for France, where Colonel West has been appointed assistant military attaché at the American Embassy at Paris.

Miss Cynthia Uline, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Willis Uline, entertained ten young friends on Saturday with a line party at the Orpheum Theater, followed by a tea at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Sr., in celebration of her thirteenth birthday. The guests were the Misses Anna Willis, son, Sara Albright, Edna Granger, Mary Martha Higgins, Fern Keim, Gertrude Searcy, Louise Vanderschmidt, Meredythe Hooper, Agnes Shepherd, of Kansas City, and Master John Taylor.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Leavitt, recently returned from France, are now visiting Mrs. Leyitt's sister, Mrs. E. A. Tirrell, and Mr. Tirrell, in Topeka. Capt. and Mrs. F. V. O. Crowley have returned to Kansas City, Mo., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Linck in Leavenworth.

A brilliant dinner was given in Topeka last week by Col. and Mrs. Alvarado J. Fuller in honor of Col. and Mrs. T. J. Hennesssey, recently arrived for station in Topeka. Colonel Hennesssey is inspector general of the Kansas National Guard. Col. and Mrs. Hennesssey and daughters, Peggy and Kathleen, are at home at apartments 1412, Fillmore street.

Much interest was felt last week when the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Betty Nuttman, daughter of Major and Mrs. L. M. Nuttman, to Capt. James Golden, 29th Inf. Miss Nuttman was a great social favorite in the very young society set during her residence here with her parents for several years. Major and Mrs. Nuttman and Miss Nuttman are at present at Columbus, Ga.

Major W. K. Naylor, an instructor of the General Service Schools, has opened his course on war tactics and strategy. The classes are held nearly every day and will continue to be held throughout the remainder of the month. Major Hugh A. Drum, director of the Army School of the Line, is also giving a course of lectures.

The cantonments at the Disciplinary Barracks which were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago will not be rebuilt. The members of the guard companies who were quartered in these buildings are now located in the Engineer barracks in the main part of the fort and the restored detachment of prisoners have been moved inside the walls as they were during the war period, as the population of the prison has decreased considerably since the signing of the armistice.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Dec. 10, 1919.

Thanksgiving was more quietly spent here than usual, probably the fact that many did not have house guests being due to the extensive entertaining. Miss Eugenia, daughter of Capt. Eugene Ryan, S.C., and Mrs. Ryan was up from school at San Rafael, bringing with her two schoolmates, Misses Virginia Philippe, of Los Angeles, and Ramona Murtagh, daughter of the late Colonel Murtagh. During their stay she entertained at a dance and supper for them. Captain Ryan has returned from New York, where he was called by the serious illness of his brother, who has now recovered his health and expects to visit this yard in the summer.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. W. Cox are entertaining Mrs. Cox's sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Dodd, who have arrived from Louisville to remain indefinitely. Comdr. W. H. Glassford, recently in command of the Radford, has been assigned to the Hydrographic Bureau in San Francisco. The assignment is a very agreeable one, as his three little children are with their grandmother, Mrs. Thomas A. Phelps, in Oakland.

Mrs. J. J. Chestham has been suffering from an attack of neuritis. Lieutenant Comdr. and Mrs. John Buckley expect to sail at an early date for the Orient. Major and Mrs. Fred Haines, of Seattle, have taken a house in San Francisco for the winter. Mrs. James H. Bull, who is spending the winter in San Francisco, has received announcement of the birth of a son to her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Newhall, in Boston. Commodore Bull is now visiting Mrs. Newhall.

Admiral Hugh Rodman spent Thanksgiving in Sacramento as the guest of Governor and Mrs. William D. Stephens. A hunting trip near Willows had been arranged for a part of his stay. Miss Ruth Bascom entertained half a dozen college friends from Berkeley for a few days last week, a supper at which there were present an equal number of marine officers being arranged in their honor. Capt. J. M. Ellicott gave a dinner Thanksgiving night in honor of Mrs. Ellicott, who has just returned from a several months' visit to relatives in Washington and Maryland. Their son and daughter-in-law.

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Lieut. and Mrs. Glendower Ellicott, were here for Thanksgiving, but are shortly to sail for the Philippines.

Miss Cornelia O'Connor is enjoying a visit with Comdr. and Mrs. Emory Winship, in Washington. Miss Cornelia Kemper, of San Luis Obispo, has been spending a few days in San Francisco with Miss Helen St. Goar, having come North to meet her brother, Lieut. W. R. Kemper, upon his return from overseas. Lieut. and Mrs. J. McCaughey are spending a few days with Mrs. A. B. Morton in Pasadena, having gone down from Yerba Buena. Mrs. Philip L. Emrich, bride of Lieutenant Emrich, was the incentive for a tea given at the Palace, San Francisco, by Mrs. Edward Corbett. Mrs. Emrich will soon leave for Coronado, to join Lieutenant Emrich. Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman has arrived from Washington on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Edward C. Harrison. She will remain on the coast for several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Morey are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter, Lillian Frances, born in San Francisco Nov. 20. Dr. Morey is stationed at Yerba Buena and they are making their home in Oakland. Mrs. Morey was formerly Miss Lillian Bond, of Vallejo. Miss Mary Gorrie is back in San Francisco after a visit to San Diego. Capt. and Mrs. Henry B. Price entertained at a dinner at their Yerba Buena home, Thanksgiving, for Capt. and Mrs. Stanford Moses, Stanford Moses, Jr., McDonald Moses, Mrs. A. V. Zane, Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. Earl and family and Miss Marjorie Zane. Major and Mrs. Gaines entertained at dinner a few nights ago, a housewarming in their new quarters.

Misses Katherine and Carolyn Shoemaker were hostesses at a luncheon aboard the Georgia, Rear Admiral Shoemaker's flagship, a few days ago. Mrs. Harry Gray, wife of Lieutenant Gray, has arrived from San Pedro on a visit to her parents in Vallejo. Lieutenant Gray is expected to reach here in January.

A large number of mechanics have been transferred from the California's work to that on destroyers since the battleship's launching. The machinery division is rushing work on the destroyer Zane, while much of the machinery is being placed aboard the Litchfield, where installation is to be rushed. The Army transport South Bend left yesterday, carrying as part of her cargo a sub-chaser, which is being sent to Honolulu for use by the Army there. The small craft was lifted aboard the South Bend intact.

Falling wires started a blaze at the hospital theater last week, resulting in the total destruction of the little play house, which was fitted up during the war and which has been the source of so much pleasure to the patients and attaches of the building ever since. Plans are under way for re-building.

Orders have been received here to erect a high power radio station as an auxiliary to the present one. It will be used exclusively in the Pacific service and will have a radius of 3,000 miles. The steel poles, three in number, will be set 1,000 feet apart.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 13, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. Straub leave next Saturday for New York, where they will spend the Christmas holidays with Captain Straub's parents, Col. and Mrs. O. I. Straub. Mrs. Hunt, who spent the past month in St. Louis, has returned to the garrison and is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Alvin Kupfer. Capt. and Mrs. Kupfer were hosts on Friday for the Evening Bridge Club, honors going to Captain MacKenzie and Mrs. J. E. Gillilan.

Major Fox will leave Monday for Camp Grant, Ill., where he will join Mrs. Fox, and together they will spend the holidays the guests of Mrs. Fox's mother. Major Gen. A. D. McRae has gone East to meet his daughters, the Misses Lucile and Margaret, who are students at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., and will return here to spend the Christmas holidays as guests of General McRae's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howe, Minneapolis.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound, Wash., Dec. 8, 1919.

Mrs. Wettenge, wife of Capt. Ivan C. Wettenge, entertained some twenty ladies at a bridge-luncheon at their quarters in the Helene Apartments on Thurday, complimenting Mrs. Robert T. Whitten, wife of Lieutenant Whitten, U.S.N. Lieutenant and Mrs. Whitten were hosts at a buffet luncheon at their home in the Helene Apartments last Saturday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Snyder, Dean and Hutchins, Lieuts. M. A. Deans and E. H. Kruger.

Mrs. R. B. Smith, wife of Commander Smith, entertained at

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

bridge on Friday for Madame Field, Townsend, Turner, Gosselin, C. Arch, Gregory, Cotton, Hanson, Ogle, Kennedy, Lusk, Ferguson, Hubbard, La Motte, Smed, Barker, Grieve, White and Ferdinand.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Montana entertained at an informal dinner on board the Montana on Friday, preceding the dance given by the officers of the 6th Division, at the K. of C. building. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Wengen, Lieut. and Mrs. Snyder, Lieut. Goudre, and Mrs. Weast, Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Whitton, Misses Mary Major, Klink and Bogart, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalen, Lieut. and Mrs. Lambert, Lieutenant Krugel, Dame, Kalen, Gallagher, Shepley, Saunders and Potter.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Wyoming entertained at a buffet luncheon on board the Wyoming last Saturday. Arrangements were made whereby the guests received the score of the big Army and Navy football game by wire on board the Wyoming.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 15, 1919.

Mrs. Huggins, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, was able to sit up for a few minutes Sunday and is improving rapidly. Col. and Mrs. Ottosen on Friday had dinner for ten in honor of Miss Redfield, their house guest. Colonel Kelly was host at an informal tea Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Green had dinner for eight on Saturday in honor of their sister, Miss Hughes. Major General Crookshank and staff were invited to the dance given by the officers of Langley Field on Friday night.

The bishop came down from Richmond to confirm a class of sixty children and ten grown people in St. Mary's Church here last Sunday. Mrs. Cullen was hostess at a tea at the hotel on Saturday.

Fort Monroe officers on Friday were visitors over Langley Field officers in a football game, the score being 16 to 6.

Among those leaving here soon for Camp Eustis are Colonel Watson, Majors Booth, Freedland and Feltz, Captain Gibson, and Lieutenant Davis and Sanders. Mrs. Feltz, mother of Major Feltz, has returned to the post after visiting at her home near Boston for several weeks. Colonel Culkin and Price left Tuesday night for duty at Sandy Hook. Mrs. Culkin will visit in Washington until her husband's return.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1919.

The noonday luncheons at the Service Club, under the auspices of the officers of the 4th Division Headquarters, have proven a most enjoyable feature of camp events. Among the officers regularly attending the luncheons are Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt; Lieut. Col. William H. Clendenin, chief of staff; 4th Division; Lieut. Col. Henry W. Stines, division judge advocate; Major James L. Houston, division quartermaster; Majors L. J. Cartwright, Henry W. Rogers, Haynes Odum, Walter P. Tyler, James Hunter, John G. Barr; Captains Jesse B. Matlack, Charles L. Bolte; Lieuts. Joseph L. Tupper, Thomas N. Stark, Barnes B. Lee, W. P. Shepard and William E. Perry.

Major Frank B. Clay, camp exchange officer, has established two new exchanges and is now operating the mess formerly in charge of the Salvation Army on Main avenue.

Capt. George A. Hunt, on duty with the 39th Infantry, is interested in the organization of the Society of the American Officers of the Great War, which is founded on the same plan as the Society of Cincinnati, of the Revolutionary War, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Civil War. Captain Hunt is also a member of the 2d Division Association, the American Legion, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Among the camp luncheon clubs of note is the one near camp headquarters, known as the "Generals' Mess," established as a mess for the personnel of camp headquarters and the camp personnel office. Captain Pillsbury, the camp personnel adjutant, is at the present time in charge of the mess club, and among those regularly patronizing it are Cols. Henry A. Ripley and Russ S. Wells; Majors A. M. Jones, Frank A. Jones, C. H. Karlsbad, F. R. Fuller, B. F. Quigley, M. C. Dale, Capt. C. A. Cardine, I. G. Fisher, G. A. Hunt; Lieuts. William E. Perry, William G. Coleman, Herbert E. Sergeant, William H. Dunn, Joseph J. Saul; Field Secretary O. D. Knapp, A.R.C., and the young ladies employed in the vicinity of camp headquarters.

42D INFANTRY.

Camp Upton, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Denmore have moved from Bellport, L.I., and have taken quarters on the post. Mrs. Joe L. Ostrander is en route from New Orleans to join her husband in New York city. Lieut. and Mrs. Ostrander will take quarters in the post.

Lieut. Walter von Grimp has departed to take passage for Siberia. Capt. A. E. Shobek, formerly of the 42d but until recently camp recruiting officer, has been honorably discharged from the Service. Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice E. Pitts have departed on a thirty-day leave for Kansas City, Mo.

The ladies of the 42d met with Mrs. Wills, hostess of the Players House, on Tuesday to arrange for an entertainment for patients of the base hospital here on Christmas Day. Major Louis T. Byrne and Capt. and Mrs. J. G. McComb spent last week-end with relatives of Captain McComb in Merrick, L.I.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., Dec. 4, 1919.

Capt. Joseph McKenzie left on Nov. 29 for Jefferson Barracks on recruiting duty. Capt. Harry Reiter, S.C., is on a thirty-day leave, beginning Dec. 3, which he is spending at Columbus, Ohio. Major Harlan L. Thompson, D.C., left on Dec. 2 for Ohio, where he will join Mrs. Thompson and Major for a thirty-day leave.

Mrs. Welles on Nov. 25 entertained with two tables of bridge. The guests were Madamene Welles, sr., Rockhill Scott, Myer, Fletcher, Heasley, Taylor and Ranson, and Miss Jackson. Lieutenant Morrison was dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. Welles on Thanksgiving Day. Major and Mrs. Walker entertained on Friday evening at bridge for Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Welles, Col. and Mrs. Welles, Capt. and Mrs. Ranson and Miss Jackson. On Saturday evening two large bridge parties were given, one by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. E. Scott for five tables, the other by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rockhill for three tables.

Mrs. Kehoe arrived Nov. 29 from Colorado. Lieutenant Kehoe has been a patient in the hospital for several months. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Welles left on Monday for Miami, Fla., after spending three weeks with their son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Welles. Mrs. Taylor returned on Tuesday to her home in Redlands, Calif.

Capt. and Mrs. Reason entertained at supper on Monday for Major and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hendry, Miss Eleanor Jackson and Lieut. Clyde Altman. Little Helen Welles cele-

brated her birthday on Tuesday afternoon. Twelve little girls were present to share refreshments, including a beautiful big birthday cake with the appropriate number of candles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ARMSTRONG.—Born at Hayward, Calif., Dec. 5, 1919, a daughter, Sally Ann, to Mrs. N. W. Armstrong, wife of Mr. N. W. Armstrong, late lieutenant, 15th Inf. (5th California), and 6th Squadron, A.S. A.P.

BOGART.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. Isaac C. Bogart, U.S.N., a son.

CALLENDER.—Born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 5, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. W. E. Calleender, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Janet Calleender.

CAMPBELL.—Born Nov. 27, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Robert N. Campbell, U.S.A., a son, Robert Nelson Campbell, jr.

CARRUTH.—Born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 13, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. John H. Carruth, Engrs., U.S.A., a son, John H. Carruth, jr.

HUSTVEDT.—Born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1919, a son to Lieut. Comdr. Olaf M. Hustvedt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hustvedt.

MARSHALL.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1919, to the wife of Capt. James C. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., a daughter, Beryl Constance Marshall.

PERSONS.—Born at Columbia, Mo., Nov. 11, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. William E. Persons, U.S.A., a son, James Matthew Persons.

SCHNEIDER.—Born at Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1919, to the wife of Major Frank V. Schneider, U.S. Inf., a daughter.

THURSTON.—Born at Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 11, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Thurston, Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Anne Thurston.

WHITE.—Born at Columbus, N.M., Nov. 26, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. W. E. White, 3d, 14th Inf., U.S.A., a son, William Blackburn White, 4th.

MARRIED.

HALL-WOOD.—At El Paso, Texas, Dec. 7, 1919, Lieut. Kenneth Hall, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mae Staunton Wood.

KELLER-HICKS.—At New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1919, Lieut. George Monteith Keller, U.S.N., and Marion Hicks.

LAMOREUX-CASSE.—At L'Eglise Reformee de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, July 8, 1919, Capt. Thomas L. Lamoreux, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Hermance Casse, daughter of Madame Henri Casse.

PAYNE-HARVEY.—At Paris, France, Dec. 17, 1919, Lieut. Joseph H. Payne, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Gertrude Caroline Harvey.

PETERS-BETTEW.—At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10, 1919, Rev. John Brandon Peters, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Pearl M. Bettew, cousin of Lieut. Col. Edward A. Stockton, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Major Max R. Stockton, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

ROEMER-HIBLER.—At Seattle, Wash., Dec. 3, Capt. Charles G. Roemer, U.S.C.G., and Miss Jessie Hibler.

DIED.

BERG.—Died on Dec. 17, 1919, at Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Anna Jane Berg, aged nine years and two months, daughter of Major and Mrs. Elenius Berg, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

COLE.—Died Nov. 8, 1919, at Marysville, Ohio, James Blakewell Cole, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, and formerly a lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Cavalry.

DE BREMOND.—Died at Roswell, N.M., Dec. 8, 1919, Lieut. Col. Charles M. de Bremond, late U.S. Army.

HACKNEY.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 11, 1919, Major Stephen M. Hackney, U.S.A., retired.

HILL.—Drowned in Lake Winnebago, Wis., Nov. 4, 1919, Capt. J. Milton Hill, late U.S. Army.

KRESS.—Died on Nov. 24, 1919, at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Lieut. Comdr. James Chatham Kress, U.S. Navy, retired, husband of Mrs. Gertrude Greely Kress, youngest daughter of Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S. Army, retired. [Note: An error in the Navy Gazette gave date of death as Dec. 24.]

RIBBEL.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1919, Charles Henry Ribbel, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1871, and a former lieutenant, 20th Infantry.

ROSE.—Died at Los Gatos, Calif., Nov. 5, 1919, Major Robert W. Rose, U.S.A., retired.

SAWYER.—Died at Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 11, 1919, Mrs. Martha B. Sawyer, mother of Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, wife of Colonel Wolf, U.S.A., retired, and of Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, wife of Colonel Farr, Field Art., U.S.A.

STRONG.—Accidentally shot and killed elk hunting on the South Fork of the Flathead River, Montana, on Oct. 19, 1919, William R. Strong, late captain 363d Inf., U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. Col. George V. Strong, U.S.A. Interment at Forestvale Cemetery, Helena, Mont.

SOMMERS.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1, 1919, Robert Sommers, chief gunner, U.S.N., retired, aged eighty-two years.

TAPPAN.—Died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1919, Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N.

TURNER.—Died at her residence, 318 South First avenue, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1919, Catherine Elizabeth Turner, aged eighty-six years, widow of Samuel John Turner, Jr., and mother of John S. and Kathryn E. Turner.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given of the same ships in the complete table which appears on pages 500-2 of this issue:

Albany sailed from Nagasaki for Vladivostok Dec. 16.

Alden sailed from Dry Tortugas for Philadelphia Dec. 16.

Barney, Bridge and Long arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 16.

Babbitt and Hewey arrived at Newport, R.I., Dec. 16.

Chandler arrived at Newport, R.I., Dec. 16.

Dickerson and Rodgers arrived at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Dec. 15.

Jacob Jones sailed from Newport for Pensacola Dec. 16.

Mackenzie and Twigg arrived at Mare Island Dec. 16.

Mercy sailed from Charleston for New York Dec. 16.

Merion arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 16.

Pelican arrived at New York Navy Yard Dec. 16.

Prometheus sailed from Philadelphia for New York Dec. 16.

R-9 sailed from Boston to sea Dec. 16.

Rocketer sailed from Pensacola for Tumpkinsville, N.Y., Dec. 11.

Schenck arrived at Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 15.

Shawmut sailed from St. Augustine for Key West Dec. 15.

Yankton sailed from Brest for New York Dec. 15 via Azores.

Abbot, Bagley, Caldwell, Hopewell and Thomas arrived at Norfolk Navy Yard Dec. 17.

Arcoastock sailed from Mare Island for San Diego Dec. 17.

Ballard arrived at Chatham, England, Dec. 16.

Bernadou arrived at New London, Conn., Dec. 17.

Biddle sailed from Trieste for Constantinople Dec. 14.

Buchanan and Elliott arrived at Mare Island, Calif., Dec. 17.

Columbia sailed from New York for Philadelphia Dec. 17.

Delaware sailed from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for Philadelphia Dec. 16.

Foote arrived at Venice Dec. 16.

Gillie sailed from New York for Guantanamo Dec. 17.

Herbert arrived at Key West, Fla., Dec. 17.

Idaho, New Mexico, Mississippi and Texas arrived at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 16.

Jason sailed from Mare Island for California City, Calif., Dec. 17.

Nevada arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 17.

North Dakota arrived at Malta Dec. 13.

Ringgold and Stevens arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 17.

Shawmut sailed from Key West to sea Dec. 17.

Southard sailed from Philadelphia for Newport Dec. 17.

Swartz sailed from Key West to sea Dec. 17.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A special meeting of the United States Naval Institute was to take place in the board room of the officers' mess at the U.S. Naval Academy on Friday, Dec. 12. The business of the meeting was the report of result of balloting on amendment to the constitution regarding annual dues.

Lieut. Comdr. Carlos A. G. Lavigne, Brazilian navy, gunnery officer on the Sao Paulo, was a recent visitor at the navy yard, Washington, in company with Comdr. H. A. Orr, U.S.N., the Navy Department representative on this battleship. He also inspected the proving ground at Indian Head, Md., and the gun factory at the Washington yard. The Sao Paulo will leave the New York Navy Yard about Jan. 17 for southern waters and there carry out gunnery trials, at which officers and technical representatives of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, will be present.

Official notification has been received by the Brazilian government that the peace conference in making a distribution of former German warships has allotted to Brazil six torpedo-boats.

1,000 Marines Out of Service by Christmas.

Sixteen hundred Marines who have been serving in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba, all duration-of-war men, are to be discharged in time to return to their homes by Christmas. The U.S.S. Kittry landed 400 of the men at Charleston, and the U.S.S. Bridge, Pennsylvania and Delaware 1,200 at Philadelphia in the last few days.

Use of Green Ink Debarred.

The Treasurer of the United States advises that many officers of the Supply Corps of the Navy use green ink in preparing and signing checks drawn against their accounts with the Treasury, and that many endorsements on Navy checks are made with ink of the same color. He states further that this ink does not make a permanent record and that it can be entirely removed with a damp sponge. This fact renders the use of green ink in the preparation of checks particularly dangerous, and officers of the Supply Corps are ordered accordingly to discontinue its use.

Launch of the U.S.S. Billingsley.

The U.S. destroyer Billingsley was launched on Dec. 19, 1919, at Squantum, Massachusetts, at the plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company. The sponsor was Miss Irene Billingsley of Winona, Miss., sister of the late Ensign Billingsley, after whom the destroyer is named. The sponsor was attended by Miss Ruby R. Duval, of Annapolis, Md. Lieutenant Billingsley lost his life in the performance of duty June 20, 1913, while flying over Chesapeake Bay. The Billingsley is the thirty-third craft of its kind to be launched at Fore River.

Destroyer Auburn Launched.

The U.S.S. Auburn was launched at the Squantum, Mass., plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation on Dec. 18. Mrs. Dale Auburn, of New York, sister-in-law of Chief Electrician C. L. Auburn, for whom the destroyer was named, was sponsor. Auburn, wireless operator on the troop transport Antilles, lost his life when he stuck to his ship sending calls for help after she was torpedoed by a German submarine.

New Drydock Opened at Puget Sound.

A new shipbuilding slip of the drydock type (twenty feet deep, for ships up to 900 feet in length), equipped with traveling hammerhead cranes, ways for mine sweepers, etc., was formally opened at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, on Dec. 16, 1919. The dock, which is among the largest in the world, was dedicated by Mrs. Luther E. Gregory, wife of Captain Gregory, Construction Corps, U.S.N., public works officer at the yard. The water was let into the dock for the first time by Mr. Gregory, who, in the presence of Army and Navy officials and representatives from Puget Sound cities, opened a valve that flooded the dock. Two new Navy ammunition ships, the Pyre and the Nitro, built in the dock, were floated when the water reached the proper height. The ships were christened with mineral water. Two target rafts were launched at the same time. The dock is a most valuable acquisition to the Navy.

G.C.M. of Lieut. H. H. Leavy, U.S.N.

Lieut. Herbert H. Leavy, Supply Corps, U.S.N., formerly on duty at the Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y., and aboard the supply ship Glacier, of the Pacific Fleet, has been ordered tried by G.C.M. at the navy yard, New York, on Dec. 29, charged with embezzlement and desertion. In the charge of embezzlement it is alleged "that he received into his possession and controlled money of the United States intended for naval service on Feb. 3, 1919, and that he feloniously did take and embezzle the sum of \$36,450.50 to his own use and benefit." Major Robert E. Adams, U.S.M.C., will be the judge advocate of the court, and Comdr. E. C. Parker, U.S.N., counsel for the defense. Lieutenant Leavy was born in South Carolina April 14, 1885, and was commissioned as lieutenant and assistant paymaster in the Regular Navy March 15, 1915.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Senate on Dec. 11 confirmed the nomination of Captain of Engineers Quincy Bogardus Newman to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard cutter Morrill was placed out of commission at Detroit on Dec. 15.

Eagle Boat No. 20 has been named Scally in honor of Capt. Howard Arribalid Scally, and No. 16 named McGourty in honor of Capt. John Farrell McGourty. Both these officers lost their lives when the U.S.C.G. cutter Tampa was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in Bristol Channel, Sept. 26, 1918.

STATE FORCES.

From the message of Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, made public on Dec. 16, it appears that the cost of three months' service of the Massachusetts State Guard in Boston incident to the strike of policemen may approach \$5,000,000. Governor Coolidge recommends that bonds or certificates of indebtedness not to exceed that amount be issued to meet the expenditures incident to calling the Guard for duty, the issue to be upon the serial payment plan and for the term of two years.

Troop M, 1st Cavalry, N.Y.G., now located at Ashmont, Ave., N.Y., is reorganized with station at Glensaco, N.Y. Enlisted men who reside at such a distance from the new

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station of the troop as to render it impracticable for them to attend drills will be honorably discharged.

In its campaign to secure recruits, a briefly worded circular, issued by the 69th Infantry, New York Guard, and printed in green ink, says: "The War Department has decreed that we increase our membership and we have decided as usual that we will obey orders. About twenty-five new men are needed in each company; multiply 25x14 and subtract one after you enlist and you will see how many more we need. Sixty-ninth Infantry, N.Y.G., Lexington avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, New York."

The commanding general, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., has been advised that The Adjutant General of Vermont has been authorized by the War Department to organize the following National Guard units under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916: Two battalions, Infantry; medical detachment for one regiment of Infantry; one machine gun company, Infantry. This authorization includes all units previously authorized as well as all existing units of the National Guard which have been recognized by the War Department, and is the total number of National Guard organizations allotted to that state for which Federal funds are available for the current fiscal year.

Capt. Frederick Kenneth Long, late of the 106th Infantry, U.S.A., has been appointed captain and adjutant of the 23d Infantry, New York Guard. He succeeds Capt. L. C. Butler, retired. Captain Long joined the National Guard in 1910 and in the later war was recommended for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action. During the battle of the La Salle River on Oct. 17, 1918, he volunteered to lead a detachment across the river under fire and was wounded in this engagement.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

E. V. S. asks: I enlisted on Nov. 7, 1916, in the Regular Army. My active service was completed on Nov. 6, 1919. I am now held on the Regular Army Reserve. I intend to re-enlist for one year. By doing so is my reserve time canceled, and am I entitled to a complete discharge from the Regular Army upon completion of this one-year enlistment period? Answer: Whether accepted for one- or three-year period, you will be discharged at termination of the new contract.

A. G. B.—We do not believe that a civilian lawyer would be of particular assistance in the case you mention. Make application through the channel for an adjustment of your accounts so that you may get your final and re-enlist in another arm.

E. H.—Pancho Villa was never a soldier of the U.S. Army. J. A. S. asks: Is the salary of an Army officer exempt from income tax? Answer: "So much of the amount received during the present war by a person in the military or naval forces of the United States as salary or compensation in any form from the United States for active services in such forces as does not exceed \$3,500" is exempt from taxation.

CLERK.—A man enlisted Oct. 19, 1915, discharged June 5, 1919, and re-enlisted June 6, 1919, for a period of one year is not entitled to re-enlistment pay on date of re-enlistment. Under a recent order, a man who enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1916, and who has not served his four years' active service, may be re-enlisted for one year or three. His pay is that of uncompleted period in which discharged and is increased when the four years, continuous, have been served.

JOE BECKETT.—That portion of sentence which was remitted need not be "made up" to complete enlistment. Ask your O.O. as to your alienage status and the clothing allowance covering the period April to July, 1917. Discharge bonus is not for aliens.

J. M. C.—See December Army Directory for the stations of regiments.

P. J. C.—See the naturalization officer at the post office building, downtown, New York, on your next pass from Fort Jay, and your question may be answered more to your satisfaction.

BLACK.—The enlistment act of Feb. 28, 1919, became effective that date, and an enlistment of March 4, 1919, would therefore come under its terms.

J. M. M.—There is no authorization of double time, toward retirement, for Mexican service.

J. J. F. asks: Which is the correct way to half mast in the morning? A made three motions of it: Pulled the flag all the way down; immediately raised it to the top of the pole; then lowered it to half mast. B says that as the flag is already at the top of the pole one motion is enough, just lower it to half mast from that position, also that it conforms to Par. 425 A.R. Which is right? Answer: B.

ARMY CITY, KAS.—See the nearest American Legion post for assistance in getting placed in a position. Or, if you are disabled as a result of your war service, apply to the vocational director, care of War Department.

INSURANCE TO TOTALLY DISABLED.—Attention of Army hospitals has been called by the Surgeon General to the fact that in the cases of officers, enlisted men and nurses who were totally and permanently disabled while in the Service, their War Risk Insurance becomes immediately

payable from date of occurrence of the disability. As this payment is not contingent upon discharge from the Service, payment of further premiums upon their War Risk policies is not required. Commanding officers of hospitals have been directed to list all officers, enlisted men and nurses who are totally and permanently disabled, forwarding same to the Chief Medical Advisor, Bureau of War Risk, Washington, D.C. Immediate action will be taken by the board in dealing with disabilities of this character.

J. P. L.—Regarding station of the Missouri National Guard, Signal Corps, on the border, ask The Adjutant General of Missouri. The authority for the wearing of a green stripe on the sleeve of enlisted men who held commissions during the war will be found in Changes No. 11 of Special Regulations No. 41, in Part 96, being new paragraph (1), as follows: "(1) Enlisted men who have served on active duty as commissioned officers in the Army of the United States and whose commissioned service was terminated honorably are authorized to wear a band of forest-green braid, one-half inch wide, on both sleeves of the Service coat, the lower edge of the braid to be three inches from the end of the sleeve."

F. M. C.—The wearing of bronze stars on the Victory ribbon is governed by G.O. 83, 1919, War Department. The A.E.F. orders on the subject were not published at home. The bronze stars on the ribbon represent the battle clasps authorized for the medal.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1919.

Lieut. C. M. Haskell and Capt. H. E. Wellcome have returned to the post after visiting friends and relatives in Boston.

Major Blood has reported for duty as material officer, headquarters Middle Coast Atlantic District. Major Blood and family have been assigned to quarters 139, formerly occupied by Major Lawson. Lieut. and Mrs. Stephens are receiving congratulations over arrival of a son at the Lyng Hospital, New York, Dec. 7.

Lieutenant General Bullard, accompanied by Colonel Weigel, chief of staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Greene, aid, inspected the post Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Loughry entertained at luncheon Wednesday for Generals Bullard and Bailey, Colonels Weigel and Greene, Colonel Garrett and Mrs. Garrett.

One hundred fifty men from these coast defenses, ordered to duty with the 30th C.A.O. brigade at Camp Eustis, Va., left Thursday in command of Captain Crain.

Thursday was bowling night at the club. Teams were chosen between officers and families. Lieutenant Haskell held the high score of the evening. After bowling luncheon was served at the club.

Colonel Kirkpatrick has reported at the post for duty as surgeon. Mrs. Meeka is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Butler.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 13, 1919.

Miss Dorothy Gowen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, is hostess for Miss Marion Hannah, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James G. Hannah. Mrs. Sanford H. Wadham anticipates leaving Dec. 18 to visit with her mother, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, at the old family home at Indianapolis, until after Christmas. Colonel Wadham will join the home party just before the 25th, Mrs. Wadham returning with him after the holidays.

Miss Mercedes Burlinson and Mrs. John Burns, of New York, sisters of the wife of Col. James G. Gowen, joined by Col. William D. Chitty and Mrs. Chitty of Baltimore, spent last Saturday as house guests of Col. and Mrs. Gowen, returning the same evening to their homes.

Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan is away from the post for a few days. Little Miss Ellen Honore Nolan, the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Nolan, is visiting Little Cary Walker, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Meriwether L. Walker's young daughter. Misses Helene and Mildred Gowen, daughters of Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, had a party of eight young girl friends in for luncheon to-day. In the afternoon tennis was played and a happy time was spent.

Col. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., and Master Edward Chandler Spaulding are living at the Brighton, in the city. Miss Elizabeth Tupes, daughter of Col. Herschel Tupes and Mrs. Tupes, has recovered from her late illness, and a visit from her is expected on this post shortly by her girl friends. Colonel Tupes is a student at the General Staff College on this reservation.

The winter hours for reveille and retreat went into effect on Dec. 11, changing the hour for reveille to 6:30 a.m., and retreat to 5 p.m.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 15, 1919.

Mrs. James S. Greene gave a bridge-tea on Dec. 5 in honor of Mrs. S. Reynolds. Among those playing were Mesdames Reynolds, Hurlburt, Drew, Nelson, Aplington, Cockerill, Phillips and Allen. Other ladies joined for tea. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. W. M. Connell entertained with a tea for the entire garrison, several people being present also from Burlington. Lieut. Randolph Russell has announced his engagement to Miss Katherine Holms, of St. Albans, who has been a frequent and popular visitor at the post.

Mrs. Nelson, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Aplington, for a short time, has returned to her home in Derby Line. Lieut. Col. S. C. Reynolds has returned to the post, after a short leave, spent in St. Louis, and has taken command of the first squadron during Major Plassbeyer's absence on leave. Capt. and Mrs. Roderick Allen have left the post on a two months' leave, which they plan to spend at Mrs. Allen's home in Texas.

Lieutenant Roche has returned to the post after a month's leave. For the past week Lieut. Brook Leman, 37th Inf., and Mr. George Blake have been on the post, and during their stay here they gave the enlisted men lessons in boxing and wrestling. On Friday they gave an exhibition at the post gymnasium for the officers, and demonstrated for them the work they have been giving the soldiers at the various posts and camps. They left Friday night for Washington, whence they expect to be assigned to the Southern Department.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul Hurlburt entertained Major and Mrs. Greene at dinner Friday. Lieut. Col. Carl Hartmann, Department Signal Officer, visited the post this week and made an inspection of the post telephone system. He was luncheon guest of Col. George Comly.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 10, 1919.

Great efforts are being made by Col. Lloyd M. Brett, commandant, and Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, post chaplain, for the erection on the post of a memorial chapel. At present the services are held in a very small room in the Administration Building, which room was formerly occupied as an office by the Field Artillery regiment here. Colonel Brett favors the erection of a chapel as a memorial to the men who lost their lives in the great war.

Major Beverly F. Browne, 19th Field Art., has returned to the post from New York city, where he has been together with Cols. William Lassiter, Bruce Palmer and Kenyon A. Joyce, making arrangements for the organization of the Army polo association. Capt. Charles Rudd, 19th Field Art., has left for Camp Zachary Taylor, to join the 6th Field Artillery.

A very enjoyable dinner-dance was given at the club house on Thursday by the bachelor officers. Music was furnished



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by the orchestra of the 3d Cavalry band. Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard Kitts have as house guest Mrs. Kitts, of New Jersey.

Capt. Edwin L. Sibert, 19th Field Art., has taken quarters No. 12 and has been joined by Mrs. Sibert.

Miss Griffin, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, entertained on Thursday at a large dinner party prior to the dance. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Dawson Olmstead, Miss Elizabeth Carroll, Miss Margaret Crosson, debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Crosson, Miss Louise Limbrick, Capt. Adrian St. John, Capt. J. R. W. Diehl, Capt. J. R. Williams and Lieut. B. M. Creel. Others entertaining at dinner at the club house Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Keyes, Capt. and Mrs. Armand Durant, Capt. and Mrs. Jerome J. Waters and Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Haymans.

A number of polo ponies have arrived on the post and arrangements are now being made for polo equipment. It has been planned to hold practice games in the post riding hall, as the weather is too inclement for outdoor work.

The first of the season's indoor rides at the Washington Riding and Hunt Club took place on Thursday evening. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring are now comfortably settled in their quarters, No. 4.

Col. Lloyd M. Brett, commandant, has had arrangements made for the running on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of a market bus to the city, for the convenience of the ladies of the post.

The many friends of Mrs. McLellan, widow of Colonel McLellan and mother of Mrs. David H. Scott, will be pleased to hear she has made a very high average in the Civil Service examination and has been appointed in the Zone Finance Office of the War Department.

Mr. Phillips, of Philadelphia, house guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Weeks, has returned to his home. Mrs. Velati, of Washington, has presented the post chapel with some gorgeous cloth of gold vestments, which are to be used for special services.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1919.

Mrs. George C. Rhoades, of Newport, R.I., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Broderick at their home, Meadowbrook. Miss Elizabeth Fecheler, who has been the guest of friends in New York and Philadelphia since attending the Army-Navy game, returned to her home, Naval Base, yesterday.

Lieut. E. D. Kern, U.S.N., had a dinner on the U.S.S. McCalla Monday for Misses Virginia Browne, of Baltimore; Ruth and Josephine Flynn, Lieut. B. L. Mortay, and Ensign J. P. Gwaltney, U.S.N. Mrs. Thomas H. Brown had a card party at her home, Marine Barracks, Friday, for Mesdames C. B. Taylor, W. N. McElroy, H. N. Manney, Jr., B. T. Bulmer, Harry Schmidt, E. A. M. Gendreau, Holland Smith, Thomas Whiting and S. A. Milliken. Mr. A. M. Mattox, of Charleston, S.C., arrived Saturday to attend the marriage of his brother, Lieut. R. H. Mattox, U.S.N., and Miss Bessie Emma Nye.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Taliaferro's mother, Raleigh avenue, Mrs. J. O. Ariza and Miss Theresa Ariza, of San Domingo, are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay, Naval Base.

Little Miss Mary Stokes Wilson, who is making her home in Annapolis this winter with her father, Lieut. G. Barry Wilson, U.S.N., is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Ketner, who gave a party to their little guest Saturday afternoon. Other guests were little Misses Margaret Lane, of Williamsburg, Va., Polly Holly, of Torrington, Conn., Betty Johnston, Elizabeth and Sue Hume, Mary Licklider, Margaret Priest and Mary Brown; Masters Fenton Jordan, Worrell Read and Thomas W. Carter, Jr., Warren White, John Ost, Robert S. Henderson and Randolph Coupland.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Guy H. Burrough were at home Wednesday at their home in the yard and were assisted in receiving by their daughters, Misses Mary and Meta Burrough. Surg. and Mrs. Martin Donelson and little son, accompanied by Mrs. Donelson's mother, who have been guests of their daughter in Danville, Va., have returned to their apartment in Armistead Bridge Court.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Spratling had a dinner last week for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Guy H. Burrough. Misses Mary and Meta Burrough, Margaret Spratling, Mr. W. W. Old, and Surgs. F. R. Hasleton and Hooker. Dr. and Mrs. Spratling had a dance at their home last evening for their daughter, Miss Margaret Spratling, one of the season's debutantes. The guests, including many debutantes and others, numbered about sixty.

Miss Lucy McKelvy, a student at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J., will arrive next week to spend the holidays with her parents, Col. and Mrs. W. N. McKelvy, Marine Barracks. Mrs. Charles Nash is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Logan Cresap, Chevy Chase, Md.

Capt. and Mrs. William D. Broderick and children, who have been spending a short time at the Fairfax Hotel, have moved to Mrs. E. S. Wingfield's, 200 Court street, Portsmouth. Miss Elizabeth Gwathmey, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. A. Davidson, at her home, Philadelphia, has returned

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

to her home, Warren Crescent. Mrs. Parry W. Lewis, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Dean, in Portsmouth, has left to join her husband, Captain Lewis, at Camp Dix. Mrs. Frank C. Cook and her sister, Miss Kathleen Bain, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Earl Cook, Bronxville, N.Y., have returned.

Among dinners given at the Country Club Saturday was one by Commodore and Mrs. Harry Phelps, at which covers were laid for Mrs. F. R. Hazelton, Miss Mary Lane, Miss May Phelps, Surg. F. R. Hazelton, Jr., and Mr. W. W. Old, Lieut. J. G. Omelvens, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Omelvens had a dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jessie B. Gay and their guests, Mrs. J. O. Ariza and Miss Theresa Ariza, of San Domingo, other guests being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin, Surgeon Giltner and Surg. Walter Vogelsang.

Mrs. William M. Cross and a card party Thursday, for Mrs. Barron P. Du Bois, wife of Captain Du Bois, recently arrived at the Naval Base for duty. Other guests were Madames A. C. Dillingham, W. H. Taylor, W. H. Connor, K. C. Melhorn, I. I. Yates, G. W. Shepard, W. K. Beard, W. H. Wales, C. B. Munger, W. H. Bell, B. T. Bulmer, Lee Sahn, H. E. Knauß, Xavier Smith and Miss Martin.

Payne and Mrs. P. A. Caro, who have been spending some time at Mrs. John Webb's, Colonial Avenue, have moved into the Oxford Apartment. Mrs. C. B. Taylor, who has been in New York, has returned to her home, Marine Barracks. Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, who have been guests of relatives in Fredericksburg, Va., have returned to Norfolk.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 8, 1919.

After fifteen months' service overseas, the 6th Cavalry arrived at Fort Oglethorpe for station on July 2 this year, relieving the 11th Cavalry. Col. Frederick S. Folz, who was in command in France, is still with the regiment, though Col. James B. Erwin is now post and regimental commander. A 6th Cavalry polo association has been formed of officers and ladies of the post, and it was decided at the last meeting to hold a regular post dance twice a month—the first and last Wednesdays. The efforts of the committee composing the association have been met with an enthusiastic and crowded attendance at all of the dances.

No less worthy of notice at Fort Oglethorpe is the keen interest manifested in polo by the officers. Every afternoon, weather permitting, scrub teams are formed and lively practices ensue until dark. Recently a meeting of the 6th Cavalry Polo Association took place, at which the constitution and by-laws were revised and new officers elected. Colonel Erwin was unanimously voted president, Col. Frank Keller field manager, and Capt. Daniel Tompkins assistant field manager. Soon a first and a second team will be selected and an effort will be made to secure more ponies.

A most enjoyable social event, held Nov. 20, consisted of a cross country ride followed by a luncheon served in the post club rooms. Invitations were sent out by Capt. O. Holman, Alexander C. Strecker, Arthur H. Truxes, Meredith Cesana and Walton Cox. The weather was ideal, a typical bright autumn day. Capt. Cesana with Miss Elizabeth Frater, of Chattanooga, took the lead and followed a bridle path in Chickamauga Park that was a bower of crimson and yellow splendor. Those participating were: Col. James B. Erwin, Col. Frederick S. Folz, Lieut. Col. Hugh H. Broadhurst, Lieut. Col. John H. Howard, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. K. Ross, Major Robert R. Wallace, Major William C. Van Alstyne, Major and Mrs. Harold Thompson, Major and Mrs. John H. Stevens, Major Roy O. Henry, Capt. O. I. Holman, A. C. Strecker, Arthur H. Truxes, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Feeney, Capt. Walton Cox, Meredith Cesana, Harry H. Baird, John J. Bohn, Richard W. Carter, Edward F. Earle, Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. James C. Houston, Capt. and Mrs. Brock Puiman, Capt. and Mrs. Vernon M. Shell, Capt. D. D. Tompkins, Lieut. James C. Van Ingen, Miss Elizabeth Giddings, Lieuts. and Madames A. J. Tittinger, Philip H. Sherwood, F. M. Angevine, H. A. Price, Robert Maxwell, Thomas G. Tousey, Edward Easton, Gilbert X. Cheeves, J. C. Browne, Capt. W. C. Rurt, Col. Frank Keller, Lieuts. W. G. Gatchell, H. V. Scanlan, L. L. Miller.

Colonel Erwin returned last week from a two weeks' leave. He had been called to the bedside of his mother, who passed away a few days after the Colonel's arrival in Savannah. Mrs. Nellie Cheeves, of Atlanta, is visiting with her son, Lieut. Gilbert X. Cheeves, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Gilbert Cheeves. Among the more recent arrivals at the post are Col. and Mrs. Frank Keller, and Col. and Mrs. William W. Overton.

Capt. and Mrs. Vernon Shell are entertaining Miss Margaret Smith, of Spartanburg, S.C., Mrs. Shell's sister. Major and Mrs. Stevens are having as guests for a few days Miss Harriet Robertson and Miss Margaret Malcom, of Saginaw, Mich.

FOURTH CAVALRY OUTPOST.

Hidalgo, Texas, Dec. 1, 1919.

Troop F, 4th Cavalry, Capt. Sam G. Fuller commanding officer, on outpost duty at Hidalgo, Texas, gave a barbecue, vaudeville program and dance for the entertainment of its friends on Nov. 27. There were outdoor athletic exhibitions in the afternoon that were followed by the barbecue, which had been prepared by the Army Scout, on duty at this post, in true Southern style. Col. De Rosey Cabell, commanding officer of the Brownsville District and of the 4th Cavalry, sent down a five-piece orchestra for the dance from Fort Ringgold. The dance was held in the new barracks hall, which is nearing completion. The long hall had been decorated with crossed sabers, draped with moss and green foliage, national colors, guidons, semaphore and wig-wag flags. Two field tents were pitched in one end of the hall and full field equipment of cavalrymen was laid out for inspection of the many civilian guests.

Between dances there was a vaudeville program, with songs in English, Spanish, Russian, Polish, Yiddish, French and Egyptian, sung by natives of those countries who are now serving in the 4th Cavalry. The Egyptian dance brought down the house. Private Izzy Cohen, born in Egypt, who spoke only the Egyptian language up to four years ago when he landed in New York and took up the study of Yiddish and English, had trained a number of the troopers for this number, and white sheets wrapped about the body and Turkish towels about the head served as a costume. All the ceremonies peculiar to Oriental dances were observed, and the dance itself sent the guests into convulsions of mirth. The League of Nations' Conference was another number that pleased very much. Chairs arranged around a table to ac-

commodate a native-born Pole, Russian, Roumanian, Egyptian, Frenchman, Scotchman, Spaniard, American, Portuguese and Italian to represent respectively Poland, Russia, Roumania, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Spain, United States, Portugal and Italy. A "German" who came in, took one look at the conference and left after a few aside-remarks. Each man spoke in his native tongue for two minutes, loudly and distinctly, and after every man had spoken, the entire conference rose to its feet and began talking in concert, each man in his own language, at the top of his voice. The table and chairs were instantly shifted out of the way and the peace delegates pitched into a battle royal with boxing gloves that had been quietly donned beneath the table by each delegate after he had finished his individual speech. The contest was won by Private Yannick, representing Poland. Private Yannick is a veteran of the World War, having served honorably in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

The troopers were deeply grateful to the American Red Cross for the generous supply of ice cream, cakes, smokes, games and candies, freely distributed, and for articles put up as prizes for the boxing, wrestling, musical and other acts between dances. Contrary to the rule of dances in this section, where men usually outnumber the girls three to one, at this celebration staged by Troop F there were two girls for every dancing man and no troopers sat out a dance, for they were too much in demand.

CAMP SHERMAN NOTES.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1919.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat entertained at a tea for their daughter and her husband, Capt. A. Butler. Mrs. Austin and Miss Elizabeth Glenn presided at the tea table. Lieutenant Tyler and Wessels, aids to Generals Glenn and Treat, assisted. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Glenn, Col. and Mrs. Warfield, Col. and Mrs. Austin, Major Ritchie, Major and Mrs. Swallow, Major and Mrs. Fenn, Capt. and Mrs. Ashbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Unger, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Major Barrett and Major Barrett's mother and Captain Matthews. From Chillicothe were Major and Mrs. Storey, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Judge and Mrs. Massey, the Misses Nye and Mr. and Mrs. Cook. Capt. and Mrs. Butler continued on with their honeymoon to Oklahoma City, where they will live. Captain Butler is extensively engaged in the oil business. Camp Sherman will miss Mrs. Butler. She was one of our most charming young ladies.

Major and Mrs. Preasell have motored to Fox Hills, N.Y., where the Major is to be stationed. Major Pershing has joined the camp hospital detachment. Colonel Heflefower has arrived and will be camp surgeon. Mrs. Wetherill and her four fine youngsters have joined Colonel Wetherill. They are temporarily at home in the Y.W.C.A. building until the completion of the Columbus Lodge. Mrs. Unger's mother, Dr. Maude Abbott, has returned to Tiffin. Mrs. Marsh has returned from her visit at her home in Texas and rejoined Lieutenant Marsh.

Capt. and Mrs. Brine have returned from their honeymoon and taken up quarters in the Odd Fellows Building. Gen. and Mrs. Glenn's daughter, Mrs. Cole, has left to join Colonel Cole at Toledo, where Colonel Cole is recruiting officer.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7, 1919.

Major Gen. W. M. Wright having arrived to take permanent command of the 3d Division, it is moving from the Development Battalion area to its own permanent area. As soon as it is settled, a schedule of athletics will go into effect, basketball, boxing and wrestling having already been arranged for. The polo field is fairly good, and teams are turning out and playing several games a week. General Wright is anxious for the division to do well in athletics, and we hope to come up to his highest expectations. There is usually a row of machines on the side lines, from which the ladies of the division watch the polo games.

Mrs. Wright has not yet arrived, but Mrs. Turner, wife of the chief of staff, is living in Little Rock. Mrs. Peyton, wife of Colonel Peyton, is living in Camp Pike. Several other ladies are in camp, but the great majority are at the Hotel Belmont, in Belmont, Ark. Camp Pike is quite fortunate in having such a hotel so close to the camp. The country here is very lovely, rolling and thickly wooded, and, as the hotel is on a small hill, the view is magnificent. Little Rock can be plainly seen and Fort Logan H. Roots stands out to the left on its hill. Several 3d Division families are living at Roots.

Mrs. Patton gave a bridge and tea at the Belmont on Dec. 4. Her guests were Madames Turner, Harris, Edwards, Butler, Statesman, Gaston, McNeil and Brown. Many of the ladies have cars, and so there is a good deal of visiting around. A charming dance was given at the Belmont on Dec. 2. The music, by the 10th Field Artillery band, was very good.

The Little Rock Country Club is an excellent one and many of the officers hope to belong to it. General Wright, Col. and Mrs. Turner and General Wright's aid, Capt. G. H. Gerhardt, dined at the club on Dec. 6.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1919.

The fuel crisis has made necessary the readjustment of most camp activities. Social activities have been curtailed with the exception of small gatherings of officers in the Service Club. A large number of officers have temporarily moved into Des Moines for the duration of the cold spell.

Major Gen. John L. Hines, commanding the camp, has issued a memorandum expressing his pleasure on his reassignment to the command of the 4th Division, and outlining his wishes for the benefit of the command. First Lieut. William O. Coleman, Cav., has been appointed aid to General Hines. Brig. Gen. E. B. Babitt has taken up quarters in the Service Club building. Lieut. William E. Perry, Inf., has been re-appointed aid to General Babitt.

At the reunion of the 58th Infantry, held in Chicago last Saturday, the following officers were present from Camp Dodge: Capt. Edwin Hall, William Ritter, John Autrey, Mack Lynch and J. B. Matlock, and Lieut. Benjamin Bain. Capt. Jease S. Little, M.C., has been assigned to duty with the 39th Infantry. Capt. A. M. Pell, of the 4th Ammunition Train, returned from a leave of thirty days, during which time he visited in Vermont and New York.

Col. Rush S. Walls, recently in command of the Demobilization Group at this camp, will take charge of 4th Division Trains. Colonel Wells has recently returned from a period of illness which has confined him to his home for nearly a month. Major A. M. Jones has taken up the matter of establishing suitable polo grounds, to be in readiness as soon as the weather permits the inauguration of polo playing at camp. Lieut. Thomas A. Stark, of the 4th Division Headquarters Troop, has received assignment to duty at Tientsin, China, where he expects to report after a short visit with his parents in Washington, D.C.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 6, 1919.

Miss Adelaide Campbell entertained with a box party Monday evening at the Grand Opera House to see "Leave It to Jane," followed by a buffet supper complimenting Miss Marquette Lewis, of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Sarah Kleberg, of Kingsville. Mrs. W. A. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Simpson Kampmann were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner-dance at the Menger on Saturday, complimenting Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Kampmann. Receiving with the hosts were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Scott.

Miss Octavia Glasgow, who has been the guest of the Misses

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Bullis, left yesterday for El Paso, where she will visit relatives. Miss Glasgow left with Mrs. and Miss Kilburn, who had been in the city attending the Kilburn-Chabot wedding. Capt. Douglas Lawson entertained at dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Mrs. Street, Misses Eleanor Barclay, Sarah Kleberg, Holland Sharp, Elsie Schmitt, Adelaide Campbell, General Biddle, Col. A. D. Bruce, Major McNally, Major Weems and Captain Calvin.

Mrs. Fred Cook entertained with a dinner party Wednesday at the St. Anthony Hotel for Mrs. Lucy Thornton, Misses Campbell, Sharp, Schmitt, Kleberg, Wood, Winter and Lewis, General Biddle, Colonels Hall and Bruce, Majors Gates, Weems and McNally, Captains Calvin, Smith and Bell.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock returned Friday from Augusta, Ga., where they attended the wedding of Mrs. Hitchcock's sister, Miss Celeste Norris, and Francis Calhoun. Capt. and Mrs. Hitchcock are at home at 426 West Magnolia avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Kelly were hosts at a buffet supper Thursday, when they complimented Major Gen. and Mrs. Dickman and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Scott.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Nov. 27, 1919.

Miss Angela Snediker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Snediker, of Cristobal, was married Nov. 25, 1919, to Pay Clerk John Towery, of the submarine base at Coco Solo. The ceremony was performed at the Cristobal Lodge Hall by Father Flavin. Lieutenant Hogarth was best man and Mrs. Hogarth, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Among the guests at the wedding were Comdr. and Mrs. Houston, Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Calloway, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Daniels, Lieut. P. W. Bushby.

The monthly dance given by the officers and ladies at Camp Gatun was held at the post club Friday evening. The splendid orchestra of the 33d Infantry played a snappy program. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Seymour, of Fort Amador, entertained at dinner Friday for Miss Jessie Morse, of Camp Gatun, and Mr. Edward Raymond, of Gatun. After dinner Capt. and Mrs. Seymour and Miss Morse were guests of Mr. Raymond at the opera "Aida."

Col. Campbell B. Hodges, G.S., and Col. John W. Craig, A.G., are passengers aboard the Santa Leonora, which will dock on Sunday. Other officers on board are Chaplain J. L. Robinson, Capt. Edward T. Comegys, Comdr. Victor D. Herster, Lieut. Howard A. Beswick, Colonel Branson, of Fort Amador, and Lieut. and Mrs. Michael Mulcahy were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, of Camp Gaillard, on Saturday. Miss Norine Hall, of Camp Gatun, was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, of Camp Gaillard. Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson, of Camp Gaillard, had Mr. John Tillman, of Panama City, as their guest over the last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Meims, of Culebra, entertained at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms and Lieut. and Mrs. S. S. Meek.

The last basketball game of the Atlantic Side League was played Saturday evening in the Y.M.C.A. in New Gatun, between a picked team of soldiers from Cristobal and the 33d Infantry team of Gatun. The Gatun men won by a score of 73 to 12, making them the winners of the Atlantic Side League. The Gatun team, which has never lost a league game, is made up from the one battalion and unlettered companies at Gatun of the 33d Infantry. The soldiers have defeated the famous Cristobal civilian team once on their own field and once in Cristobal. This was the first time the Cristobal men had ever been defeated on their own ground and they have played together for over ten years. After the game Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gabler gave an exhibition of roping and dancing which was greatly enjoyed by the men. Col. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke, from Fort De Lesseps, Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse and numerous other officers and ladies attended.

Lieuts. William Hartford and Wilbur E. Bashore entertained at dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday for Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse. After dinner the party attended the opera "Rigoletto." Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Irish and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Meims. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge, of Camp Gaillard, and Mr. Frank Stoner of Cristobal, were dinner guests of Lieut. George W. Clover in Empire on Sunday.

Comdr. L. R. Sargent, marine superintendent of the Panama Canal, arrived on the S.S. Colon this week. Capt. Edward S. Herthly, Q.M.C., was among those sailing on the S.S. Alliance for the states.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Nov. 6, 1919.

A "round-robin" polo game was played Sunday by officers from the 9th Cav. and 1st Philippine Field Artillery. At the conclusion of the game tea was served at the polo club by Madames Constant Hayes and Wilkenson. The Monday evening bridge club met at the club house, under the direction of Capt. and Mrs. Mills. High scores were made by Col. Oliver, Mrs. Esterbrook and Mrs. Rising.

The ladies' morning bridge club met Tuesday with Mrs. Constant. High scores were made by Mrs. Stone, sr., Mrs. Barriger and Mrs. Crane. Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur entertained at a dinner Friday in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane. Their other guests were Col. and Mrs. Reese, Col. Oliphant and Major Williams. After dinner bridge was played, prizes being won by Col. and Mrs. Crane. The decorations were all in keeping with Hallowe'en, the place and tally cards being ornamented by jack o'lanterns, and everywhere the hostess's artistic skill, for which she is particularly noted, was in evidence.

Major and Mrs. Kennington were also hosts Friday at a beautifully appointed dinner for Col. and Mrs. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Easterbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, all afterwards attending the weekly hop.

Lieutenant Easterbrook has received orders for his transfer to Los Baños for station, and Camp Stotsenburg is losing one of its most efficient officers. The many friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Easterbrook wish them all success and good luck in their new station. Before leaving they were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, who entertained for them at dinner Saturday.

Parents at Camp Stotsenburg were delighted by the arrival of a school teacher last week. There had been some difficulty in obtaining one, so it is a relief to them to have the young folks able to resume their studies under Miss Helen Edmunds, a cultivated and charming young lady, who will also be a great addition to the social life of the post.

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COMPILE OF ORDERS

Changes No. 20, Oct. 27, 1919, War Dept.

Article XIV (Pars. 118 to 131, inclusive); Compilation of Orders, 1881-1915, and 1916 Supplément to the Compilation, is rescinded, and Par. 63 of the Compilation and Par. 238½ of the 1916 Supplement are changed, as follows:

(a) (Page 160.) Presentation of decorations.—(a) Medal of Honor.—The presentation of a medal of honor to an officer or enlisted man in the military service, awarded under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, will always be made with formal and impressive ceremonial.

The recipient will, when practicable, be ordered to Washington, D.C., and the presentation will be made by the President as Commander-in-Chief, or by such representative as the President may designate.

When not practicable to have the presentation at Washington, the details of time, place and ceremony will be prescribed by the Chief of Staff for each case.

On campaign the presentation will be made by the division or higher commander. (Ex. Order, Sept. 20, 1905.)

(b) Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Cross, and corresponding foreign decorations.—The presentation of a Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Cross or corresponding foreign decorations to an officer or enlisted man in the military service will be made with due ceremony whenever local conditions render him at all practicable; for this purpose these decorations will ordinarily be sent to the regimental commander (or corresponding organization commander), who will arrange for the ceremony herein directed. Every effort will be made to impress due recognition of the services rendered by the recipient. (C.C. of O. No. 20, Oct. 27, 1919.)

Article XIV. (Pages 237-346.) Military Education.—(Pars. 118 (changed by 1916 Supp. and C.C. of O. No. 3), 119, 120, 121, 122, 123 (changed by C.C. of O. No. 19), 124 (changed by 1916 Supp.), 125, 126, 127, 127½ (added by 1916 Supp.), 128, 129, 130 (changed by 1916 Supp. and C.C. of O. Nos. 1, 2 and 18), 130½ (added by 1916 Supp.), and 131.) Rescinded, the subject matter being covered by General Orders No. 112, War Dept., 1919, and Special Regulations. (C.C. of O. No. 20, Oct. 27, 1919.)

238½. (Page 69, 1916 Supp.) (Changed by C.C. of O. Nos. 17 and 18.) Private mounts and personal effects of officers at service schools.—Add the following to subparagraph:

(1) Ordnance School of Application, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

(m) Ordnance School of Technology, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

(C.C. of O. No. 20, Oct. 27, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 127, NOV. 17, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Cavalry School Detachment.—In connection with Sec. II, G.O. No. 122, W.D., 1919, the official designation of the detachment of enlisted men at The Cavalry School is changed from the "Mounted Service School Detachment" to "Cavalry School Detachment."

II.—Appointment of non-commissioned officers at schools for bakers and cooks.—Sec. V, G.O. No. 190, W.D., 1919, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

5. Appointment of non-commissioned officers for the detachments authorized for the schools for bakers and cooks will be governed by the provisions of this section and not by the provisions of Sec. I, G.O. No. 92, W.D., 1917. Hereafter, the enlisted personnel pertaining to these schools will be considered as being an integral part of the Quartermaster Corps.

III.—Appointment of non-commissioned officers in Ordnance Department.—So much of Sec. II, G.O. No. 50, W.D., 1918, and so much of Circular No. 84, W.D., 1919, and other instructions from the War Department which authorize various commanding officers in the United States and its possessions to make temporary appointments of all non-commissioned officers and privates, first class, Ordnance Department, with the exception of ordnance sergeants of the Regular Army, are rescinded. With the exception of the forces in France, Germany and Siberia, all appointments of non-commissioned officers and privates, first class, in the Ordnance Department will be made according to the provisions of Par. 1512½, Army Regulations. The appointments in the American Forces in France and Germany and Expeditionary Forces in Siberia will be in conformity with an allotment of non-commissioned officers and privates, first class, made by the War Department.

IV.—Enlisted personnel, Veterinary Corps.—1. Under authority contained in that portion of Sec. 10 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916 (Bu. No. 16, W.D., 1916), which authorizes the Secretary of War in time of actual or threatened hostilities to enlist or to cause to be enlisted in the Medical Department such additional number of men as the service may require, the following additional strength is authorized for the Medical Department:

Master hospital sergeants, 7; hospital sergeants, 6; sergeants, first class, 45; sergeants, 150; corporals, 75; cooks, 60; horseshoers, 30; stable sergeants, 300; saddlers, 15; mechanics, 30; privates, first class, 645; privates, 185; total, 1,500.

2. The personnel so authorized will be enlisted in the Medical Department, but will be assigned to duty with the Veterinary Corps. This personnel will include all men heretofore enlisted and assigned to the Veterinary Corps under the provisions of Circular No. 141, W.D., 1919, as amended by Circular No. 268, W.D., 1919.

3. Within the limits of the authorization in Par. 1, Veterinary Corps personnel will be organized and assigned to duty by the Surgeon General in accordance with the needs of the Service. This authority will be construed as permitting the Surgeon General to organize such units and detachments of the type heretofore approved as he may deem necessary without further reference of the matter to higher authority; provided, that the strength of units and detachments forming a part of combatant organizations shall conform to that indicated in approved tables of organization and War Department orders. The Surgeon General will be prepared at all times to render a report showing the actual distribution of the authorized personnel.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 38, NOV. 13, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

G.O. 65, NOV. 21, 1919, CAMP DODGE, IOWA.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this camp and the 4th Division, this date.

First Lieutenant William O. Coleman, Cav., having reported at these Headquarters, is announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John L. Hines.

JOHN L. HINES, Major General, Commanding.

G.O. 36, DEC. 2, 1919, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

I.—Col. John W. Craig, Adjutant General's Department, having reported, is announced as Department Adjutant, Panama Canal Department.

II.—Capt. Edward T. O'neill, Quartermaster Corps, having reported, is announced as Department Finance Officer and as Disbursing Officer, Panama Canal Department.

By command of Major General Kennedy:

H. F. SPURGIN, Lieut. Col., G.A.C. Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 54, OCT. 29, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I.—The 14th Zone for property auditing having been discontinued, Col. John B. Belfinger, Q.M.C., is relieved as Zone Auditor, 14th Zone.

II.—Lieut. Col. William B. Rochester, Q.M.C., is announced as Zone Property Auditor, Philippine Zone.

III.—The designation of the Department Quartermaster as Deputy Zone Finance Officer for this department announced in G.O. No. 20, April 7, 1919, these headquarters, is rescinded, the Philippine Department having been discontinued as a Deputy Finance Zone.

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. William B. Cunnane, Jr., 23d Engrs., was brought before a G.C.M. at A.P.O. 731, A.E.F., France, on May 26, 1919, and convicted of having fraudulently appropriated 1,900 francs, the property of Truck Co. 4, 23d Engrs. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President commanded to reprimand, restriction to station for six months and forfeiture of \$50 pay per month for six months. (G.C.M.O. 336, War Dept., Oct. 25, 1919.)

Capt. Ralph P. Campbell, Field Art., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, 1st Div., A.E.F., Germany, on July 30, of having been A.W.O.L., breaking arrest, nailing Government property without authority and falsehood to a superior officer. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President approved. (G.C.M.O. 331, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. Leslie J. Hollan, San. Corps, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Dix, Hoboken, N.J., on Sept. 2 of having been A.W.O.L., of passing fraudulent checks, of failing to pay his debts and of wearing the insignia of a captain. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for six months. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 340, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. Frank L. Secoy, Med. Corps, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., on Aug. 16 of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform and in the company of enlisted men, and of having been drunk while in charge of a detachment of patients en route to Fort Des Moines. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President approved. (G.C.M.O. 341, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. John B. Mathews, 3d Cav., was brought before a G.C.M. at headquarters, Base Sec. 5, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on July 26, and convicted of A.W.O.L., failure to embark with his organization from Brest for the U.S., and with making a false affidavit to his commanding officer. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 342, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. Fred R. Munger, 4th Engrs., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, Base Sec. 5, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on July 23, of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 343, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. Thomas L. Alexander, Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at headquarters, Base Sec. 5, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on July 31, and convicted of having failed to be on duty when ordered, of rendering himself unfit for duty and of being continually drunk and irresponsible. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 344, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. W. H. Warren, Air Ser., Aeronautics, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., on April 9 of having fraudulently converted to his own use \$4,500, the property of the Government, and of having made false reports to superior officers. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for two years. The convening authority remitted the confinement, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 345, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieuts. Roscoe C. Elmore, Francis B. McLaughlin and Melville H. Green, all Q.M. Corps, were brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Bowie, Texas, on June 30, and convicted of having sold Government property valued at \$877 and converted the money to their own use. They were all sentenced to be dismissed, which the President approved. (G.C.M.O. 346, War Dept., Oct. 27, 1919.)

Lieut. Harry Natz, Q.M. Corps, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., on June 16 of desertion, of having stolen a coat the property of Capt. E. O. Miller, Q.M. Corps, of issuing fraudulent checks and of wearing the insignia of a first lieutenant, he being a second lieutenant. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for four years. The President confirmed the sentence but reduced the term of confinement to three years. (G.C.M.O. 348, War Dept., Oct. 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Harry M. Martin, Q.M. Corps, was brought before a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., on March 17, and convicted of having fraudulently obtained and converted to his own use \$797, the property of the post exchange, Fort Jay, N.Y.; of pretending to the post exchange officer that he was the commanding officer, Q.M. Corps, Fort Jay, and of fraudulently converting to his own use \$2,809, the property of the Government. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for ten years, which the President confirmed but reduced term of confinement to five years. (G.C.M.O. 350, War Dept., Oct. 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Ralph R. Bell, 119th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, S.O.S., A.E.F., France, on July 1 of having been A.W.O.L., of having fraudulently received pay amounting to \$4,272 francs, of having obtained services and cash from the Hotel Bedford, Paris, amounting to 600 francs, and of having obtained \$400 from the Guaranty Trust Co. (Paris branch) by fraudulent means. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for five years. The President confirmed sentence but reduced term of confinement to two years. (G.C.M.O. 351, War Dept., Oct. 28, 1919.)

Lieut. Rennie J. Mahon, Air Ser., Aeronautics, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y., on Aug. 15 of having failed to report for duty, of having made fraudulent claims for services and accepted pay therefor totaling \$552. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 352, War Dept., Oct. 29, 1919.)

Capt. Charles P. McIntyre, Engrs., A.E.F., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Aug. 4, and convicted of having been A.W.O.L. for more than four months. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 353, War Dept., Oct. 29, 1919.)

Lieut. Robert L. Gulley, 4th Cav., was convicted by a G.C.M. at McAllen, Texas, on May 26 of having, on April 8 deliberately shot and killed Concepcion Garcia and of having violated orders by firing on unarmed persons crossing the Rio Grande river at an unauthorized place. He was sentenced to be dismissed. The President disapproved sentence and ordered the accused restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 354, War Dept., Oct. 29, 1919.)

Before a G.C.M. convened at headquarters, 34th Inf. Brig. A.P.O. 715, Germany, on March 31, Pvt. Aud Spangler, 151st M.G. Bath., was convicted of murder under the S2d A.W., and of manslaughter under the S3d A.W., and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for fifty years in the U.S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth. In reviewing the case the Acting J.A.G. in France, in sustaining the legality of the sentence, remarked that the sentence is five times the penalty allowed under the Federal Penal Code for the punishment of manslaughter, and recommended that in view thereof and of the assault of the deceased upon the accused, the sentence be materially reduced. Forty years of the period of confinement was therefore remitted. (G.C.M.O. 355, War Dept., Oct. 29, 1919.)

Lieut. Howard R. Crump, Inf., was brought before a G.C.M.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS**THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE CO., INC.**

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the By-Laws of your Company, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's principal office, 58 Second Street, Newburgh, New York, on Thursday, January 29, 1920, at noon.

FRANK T. HINES, Secretary.

NOTE.—Stockholders unable to attend meeting in person may secure proxies for voting their stock from any of the Company's Stores.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, INC.

Washington, 721 17th St., N.W.
 New York, 22 East 42d St. Philadelphia, 1523 Chestnut St.

at headquarters, 1st Replacement Depot, A.E.F., France, on May 31, and convicted of being A.W.O.L. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 356, War Dept., Oct. 29, 1919.)

Lieut. Henry Brown Paul, 368th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Dix, N.J., on June 19 of being A.W.O.L. He was sentenced to be dismissed. The President disapproved the findings and sentence and ordered the accused restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 361, War Dept., Oct. 29, 1919.)

G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. on Dec. 6. Detail for court: Capt. C. E. Morton and A. B. Sloan, Inf.; Major Frederick C. E. Kuhlman, M.C., Capt. Harry E. Mitchell and John M. Kelso, retired; John W. Stromberg, Phil. Scouts; Samuel L. Gordon, Inf.; Carlton D. Hass and Carl Surran, M.C.; Louis Liebrand, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lewis Abbott, Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Hiltz, Phil. Scouts; Capt. David H. Edwards, Phil. Scouts; Judge Advocate, 1st Lieut. Ernest C. Wright, Phil. Scouts; Defense Counsel. (Dec. 2, Central Dept.)

11TH CAVALRY FIELD DAY.

Presidio of Monterey, Calif., Dec. 5, 1919.

The revival of mounted work in the 11th Cavalry is well evidenced by the success of the regimental team in the recent horse show at San Francisco, Nov. 1 to 9. Although our remounts were not received until the middle of September, the contestants were able to carry away thirty-three events, fifteen of which were blue ribbons. The team returned to the post laden with ribbons, cups and honors and received a royal welcome.

Training was at once begun for the November Field Day, and the program was carried out with much enthusiasm on Nov. 27, there being a large crowd of spectators from Monterey, Pacific Grove and Salinas, as well as from the post itself. An order issued by the regimental commander announcing these results of the Field Day is condensed below.

ELEVENTH HORSE.

HQrs., Presidio of Monterey, Nov. 28, 1919.

Memorandum.
 Results of Field Day held at this post on Nov. 27, 1919:
 Jumping for form—First, Sgt. Steve Meyer, Troop A, 11th Cavalry.

Potato race (mounted)—Sergt. Fulton Pigman, HQrs. Troop, 2 minutes, 10 seconds; Pvt. James J. Simons, Troop E, 2:18; Saddler Leb L. Dashback, Troop A, 2:28.

Team jump (five-man team)—First, Pvt. 1st Class Henry M. Craddock and Pvt. Harry P. D. Burkett, Troop F, 9:15; Pvt. Arthur G. Williams and Arthur Peppin, Troop G, 10:28; Sergt. Victor Moss and Pvt. 1st Class Walter L. Leeland, Troop E, 12:26.

Controlled steeplechase for the Kirkham Cup—First Sergt. Aubrey Rankin, Troop 2:22; Pvt. Claude R. Fast, Troop G, 2:28; Pvt. 1st Class Byard S. Leffler, 1st Troop, 2:26. A perfect score would have been 2 minutes, 20 seconds.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 9, 1919.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huie def. duty as commander, Train, Atlantic Fleet, to duty as member of Commission on Naval Terms, Paris, France.

Cormdr. H. B. Michael to Bu. Navigation, Navy Dept., for duty; W. F. Amadas to duty as officer in charge Navy Recruiting Sta., Manchester, N.H.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. P. Bowden to Nav. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.; C. Gulbranson to U.S.S. Elliott as exec. off.

Lieut. Comdr. (S.C.) E. C. Edwards to duty Supply Dept., navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieuts.: A. R. Nickerson to Proving Grounds, Indian Head; J. P. Sasse to Nav. Sta., Newport, R.I.; A. C. Skinner to 3d Nav. Dist. for duty as ast. naval inspector of machinery for mine sweepers; T. W. Smith to U.S.S. Mississippi; A. L. Denton to U.S.S. Alameda; C. W. Hamill to U.S.S. Black Hawk; H. D. Nuber to conn. f.o. Destroyer Div. 43 and as supply officer of that division and on board U.S.S. Putnam when commd.; H. K. Leventon to U.S.S. Arizona; J. C. Hunton to U.S.S. R-25; M. J. Kirwin to U.S.S. Pittsburgh as force supply officer; F. L. Worden to U.S.S. Arizona; V. F. Grant det. ad. on staff comdr. Destroyer Squadrons 2 and 4, U.S. Pacific Fleet, to U.S.S. Birmingham.

Lieuts. (M.C.): G. A. Collins to Brest, France; G. W. Rager to U.S.S. Orion.

Lieut. (D.C.) A. C. Tollinger to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieuts.: J. S. Cuff to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-30 at Electric Boat Co. and on board when commd.; F. P. Moore to U.S.S. Leonidas; C. E. Jackson to aid for supply 5th Nav. Dist. for duty conn. coal inspection; J. L. Reynolds to duty in command S-2; W. W. Hedges to U.S.S. Cleveland.

Ensigns: L. S. Kinnear to Submarine Div.; L. E. Shaw to U.S.S. Fulton for duty on board conn. with torpedoes; A. M. Nejan to U.S.S. Bush; R. H. Smith to U.S.S. South Carolina; N. F. Scheider to U.S.S. Cleveland; H. C. Hirsh to U.S.S. Allen; J. W. Boisac to U.S.S. Allegheny; P. E. Hacknett to U.S.S. Taylor; V. J. Oliver to R.S.; Boston; H. N. Berringer to U.S.S. South Carolina; E. Dehoff to U.S.S. Lapwing; E. Davis to U.S.S. Beaufort.

Pharm. R. D. Anderson to Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Btsn. H. E. Montgomery to U.S.S. Eider.

Gunrs.: C. Kemper to U.S.S. Delaware for radio duty; J. M. Wolhar to U.S.S. Michigan; H. M. Norton to U.S.S. Oklahoma for radio duty; E. N. Stephenson to Submarine Div. 1.

CAMPAIGN RIBBON BARS

Triple Bars.....75c Sent Single Bars.....25c
Quadruple Bars.\$1.00 postpaid Double Bars.....50c
All Campaign Combinations—Be sure and specify the order in which you want the ribbon put on the bar.

ARMY & NAVY SUPPLY CO., 7th Ave. at 41st St., New York

(Continued from preceding page.)

H. P. Rahrbach to U.S.S. Bridgeport as first lieut.; G. Grosch to U.S.S. Olympia; W. W. Schott to duty as aid on staff Rear Admiral H. Mcl. P. Huse, member of Commission on Naval Terms, Paris, France; J. Swift to U.S.S. Black Hawk; W. A. Burdick to duty as accounting officer, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and additional duty as cost inspector for Maine Repair Yards and as cost inspector, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine; S. Daniels to Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; O. Fries to duty D.S.S. Olympia.

Lieut. (M.C.) A. H. Cocha to Navy Rec. Sta., Manchester, N.H.

Lieut. (D.C.) W. S. Thompson to duty Naval Sta., Guam, Jan. 20, 1920.

Lieut. (S.C.) R. M. Anderson to U.S.S. Bridgeport as supply officer.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. J. Tiernan to U.S.S. Panther; R. S. Tillman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Preble and on board when commissioned; T. A. Patterson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Contocook (Tug 36) at Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. and in command when commissioned; G. O. Augustine to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Carrabassett at Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. and in command when commissioned; H. B. Lough to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Preble and on board when commissioned; P. V. Stephenson to duty Nero; W. R. Ross to command U.S.S. Turkey.

Ensigns: C. L. Waters, orders of Dec. 30 to duty on board U.S.S. Montauk canceled; W. L. Shields to Shawmut; H. A. Tybure to U.S.S. Cummings; E. C. Millhouse to U.S.S. Brasos; J. E. Whelchel to U.S.S. Rochester.

Guns.: J. S. Parker to U.S.S. Louisiana; L. D. Fritz to U.S.S. Florida.

Machs.: J. D. Gott to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Contocook (Tug 36) at Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; C. M. Cain to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Montcalm (Tug 39) at Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; J. J. Sagan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Keosauqua (Tug 38) at Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. and on board as engr. off. when commissioned.

Btms.: F. W. Miller to flagship comdr. Submarine Div. Three; W. F. Adherns to Submarine Div. Five; W. J. Daly to Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway, L.I., N.Y.

A.P. Clerk M. J. Noonan to U.S.S. Charleston for duty with supply officer.

Pharm. S. R. Reser to Hosp. Corps School, Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.

Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 11, 1919.

Capt. P. Williams from command of Kansas to Bureau of Navigation.

Comdr. A. H. Rice to command U.S.S. Thomas.

Lieut. Comds.: E. R. Williams to asst. rec. inspr. West Central Div.; Omaha, Neb.; H. W. B. Turner (M.C.) to U.S.S. Kansas; D. Boyden to U.S.S. Frederick as nav.; C. B. Burnet to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and as torp. off. when commissioned; H. E. Paddock to U.S.S. Belknap as exec. off.; F. D. Powers to U.S.S. McCallas as exec. off.; K. M. Hoefel to U.S.S. Kimberly; J. R. Litchfield to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Preble and as torp. off. when commissioned; R. B. Dashiel to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commissioned; T. S. Averson to command U.S.S. Sanderling.

Lieuts. (M.C.): G. L. White to Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa.; R. F. Zeiss to Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.; J. J. Sale to Naval Hospital, Mare Island; A. C. Sinton to Naval Hospital, Gulfport, Miss.; J. Skeer to Naval Hospital, N.Y.; C. N. Meador to Naval Hospital, Mare Island; H. W. Harris to Naval Tra. Sta., Norfolk, Va.; C. N. Caldwell to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; G. C. Irwin to Marine Exp. Force, Haiti; H. C. Bishop to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads; J. W. Daugherty to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads; G. B. Dowling to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. N. Updegraff to report staff rep. for duty in command Communication. A. V. Zaccor to Ophir; H. J. Wright to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Gilmer and as torp. off. when commissioned; H. A. Anderson to U.S.S. O-1.

Ensigns: D. McClary to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Gilmer and as watch off. when commissioned; L. J. Johnson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and as watch officer when commissioned; C. J. Stockman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and as watch off. when commissioned.

Mach. W. J. Dragon to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Iuka and as engr. off. when commissioned.

Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 12, 1919.

Comdres.: F. H. Roberts to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Preble and in command when commissioned; J. D. Manchester to Naval Hospital, Naval Air Sta., San Diego; H. D. Cooke to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and in command when commissioned, and additional duty in command Des. Div. Twenty-seven.

Lieut. Comds.: J. B. Timberlake to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dahlgren and as exec. off. when commissioned; B. F. Tillary to command U.S.S. Fisherwood; W. D. Breerton to command U.S.S. Meade.

Lieuts. F. B. Royal to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and as exec. off. when commissioned; J. M. Ober to U.S.S. Bridgeport as engr. off.; D. Purdon to U.S.S. Wisconsin; H. F. Council to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Worden as engr. off. when commissioned; N. Vytalil to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hatfield and as engr. when commissioned; J. D. Wilson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Barker and as engr. off. when commissioned; H. E. Keller to U.S.S. Louisiana; E. E. Muichlitz to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dale and on board as engr. off. when commissioned.

Lieut. (M.C.) G. A. Gray to Naval Hospital, navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. J. Loring to U.S.S. Blackhawk; M. H. Stein to U.S.S. South Carolina; F. A. Mullen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Gilmer and as watch off. when commissioned; R. E. Miegel to U.S.S. O-5; L. W. Mills to U.S.S. Penguin; C. R. Crandall to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Goldsborough and as watch off. when commissioned; P. D. Butler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dahlgren and as watch off. when commissioned; W. C. Eubanks to U.S.S. Benham; E. H. Von Heinberg to U.S.S. New Jersey; J. L. Holloway to U.S.S. Florida; J. J. Gaskin to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Worden.

Ensigns: V. E. Hendrickson to U.S.S. Gregory; L. W. Brown to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Goldsborough and on board when commissioned; V. B. Gehrin to U.S.S. Duncan; R. V. Siman to U.S.S. Gregory; A. B. Hudson to U.S.S. Conynham; J. J. Harris to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dale and on board when commissioned; P. W. Howard to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tracy and on board when commissioned; W. Dickey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Flusser and on board when commissioned; S. H. Southwell to U.S.S. Benham; W. J. Sheerin to U.S.S. Balch; J. A. Nichols to U.S.S. Wainwright; C. L. Connally to U.S.S. Balch.

Guns.: W. Jamison to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Goldsborough and as torp. off. when commissioned; H. N. Seidschlag to U.S.S. Dixie.

Btms.: O. R. Garrison to U.S.S. Quail; A. Hoffman to U.S.S. Sandpiper.

Mach. G. Rahm to U.S.S. Ringgold.

Carpas.: L. M. J. Clark to U.S.S. South Carolina; E. P. Smith to U.S.S. Ohio.

Orders Issued to Officers Dec. 13, 1919.

Capt. T. P. Magruder reported from U.S. and relieved Rear Admiral Long, Paris.

Capt. (M.C.): L. L. Von Wedekind to navy yard, New York; M. S. Elliot to command Naval Hospital, Washington. Comdr. H. B. Galloway to U.S.S. Maddox.

Lieut. Comds.: N. Scott to Eagle 2 (in command Eagle Div.); R. B. Horner to U.S.S. Arizona, engr. off.

Lieut. Comds. (S.C.): H. T. Sandlin to assistant supply off. navy yard, Boston; J. Knapp to assistant to the supply off. navy yard, New York.

Lieuts.: F. J. Pope to U.S.S. New Mexico; V. H. Godfrey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Preble and as exec. off. when commanded;

E. V. Hand to U.S.S. Eagle 43; W. W. Webb to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tracy and on board as engr. off. when commanded; A. A. Bigelow to U.S.S. Maddox; S. J. Wayne to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Preble and on board as engr. off. when commanded; H. F. Quant to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Inka (Tug 37) and in command when commanded; J. R. Gibson (C-1) to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Lieuts. (M.C.): L. W. Johnson to Naval Hospital, Boston; E. K. Lee to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; D. Ferguson to Naval Hospital, New York; A. H. Dearing to Naval Hospital, Boston; A. L. Grant to Asiatic Fleet; H. L. Arnold to Navy Rec. Station, Meridian, Miss.; G. E. Smith to Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.; V. H. Users to Naval Hospital, 3d Naval District; H. S. Griffeth to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; R. A. Perkins to U.S.S. Brutus; L. D. Huffman to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieut. (D.C.) R. U. Quesinberry to Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco, to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Lieuts. (S.C.): T. E. Hipp to duty Bu. Supplies and Accounts, to Asiatic Station; H. M. Mason to supply off. U.S.S. Columbia; G. C. Simmons to U.S.S. Delaware as supply off.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. B. Fields to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Destroyer 291 and on board when commanded; R. P. Pitchford to U.S.S. Hovey; H. P. McGee to U.S.S. Eagle 15; V. E. Greer to U.S.S. Nero.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) De W. T. Hunter to Nav. Hosp. Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) J. W. Bourquin to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieuts. (j.g.): G. D. Barringer to hull div., navy yard, Boston; G. Sessions to U.S.S. Dixie.

Lieut. (j.g.) (S.C.) Lynch to Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensigns: J. C. Flood to Nevada; A. M. Pride to Acadia, Fla.; A. W. Pennsylvania; C. G. Robinson to U.S.S. Nero; A. W. MacNichol to U.S.S. Fairfax; C. L. Waters to U.S.S. Dyer; J. D. Waring to U.S.S. Nero.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.**ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.**

Corrected to Dec. 16, 1919. Later changes appear elsewhere.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship), New York Yard.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates Stirling, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brothman, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral Roger Wells, Commander.

DELAWARE, Capt. R. B. Belknap, At port au Prince, Haiti.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robison, Navy yard, Boston.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn, En route to Malta.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Day, Navy yard, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton, Navy yard, New York.

NEVADA, Capt. W. D. McDougall, En route to Norfolk, Va.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, Navy yard, Norfolk.

Cruiser Squadron One.**Division One.**

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough, Navy yard, Boston.

DELaware, Capt. R. B. Belknap, At port au Prince, Haiti.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz, En route to Norfolk, Va.

Division Sixteen.

ARADEN, Comdr. F. H. Roberts, Norfolk Navy Yard.

Division Twenty-four.

ABOTT, Comdr. N. W. Richardson, En route to Norfolk, Va.

BAGLEY, Comdr. L. C. Farley, En route to Norfolk, Va.

CLEMSON, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dichman, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz, En route to Norfolk, Va.

THOMAS, En route to Norfolk, Va.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. R. Wilson, Philadelphia Yard.

CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell, En route to Newport, R.I.

HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney, En route to Newport, R.I.

LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook, En route to Philadelphia, Pa.

BROOME, Comdr. G. C. Davy, Navy yard, New York.

ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Antrim, Tortuga, Fla.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN, At Philadelphia, Pa.

MCKEE, Comdr. H. H. Norton, Portsmouth, N.H.

ROBINSON, Comdr. C. G. Soule, Portsmouth, N.H.

STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson, En route Philadelphia, Pa.

RINGGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. Leo Saham, En route to Philadelphia, Pa.

MCKEAN, Portmouth, N.H.

Fleet One.

BRIDGEPORT, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LEONIDAS (temporary tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson, Based on Pensacola, Fla., for exercises.

Division Eight.

BELL, Comdr. C. G. Keller, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless, En route Norfolk, Va.

HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRIDLEY, Portsmouth, N.H.

FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith, Portsmouth, N.H.

TAYLOR, Comdr. A. D. Turnbull, Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. F. V. McNair, En route to Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

SCHEENEK, Comdr. N. H. Goss, En route Pensacola, Fla.

HERBERT, Comdr. A. F. Carter, Newport to sea Dec. 14.

LEARY, Comdr. F. C. Martin, En route to Newport, R.I.

Division Forty-three.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline, Boston, Mass.

ISHEWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, Jr., Boston, Mass.

CASE, Comdr. C. S. Joyce, Boston, Mass.

LARDNER, Lieut. Comdr. Max B. De Mott, Boston, Mass.

Fleet Three.

Capt. W. P. Cronan, Commander.

BLACK HAWK, Capt. Byron Long, At navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIVERSIDE MILITARY ACADEMY CAINESVILLE, GEORGIA
A junior unit of the R. O. T. C. West Point and Annapolis Preparatory Department is directed personally by Major Truman D. Thorpe, a graduate of West Point, who recently completed two years detail there. Catalog.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol, New London, Conn.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown, New London, Conn.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes, Constantinople.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Baggaley, Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. W. B. Woodson, Philadelphia Yard.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, En route to Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Twenty.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorich, In Mediterranean waters.

J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elyson, In Mediterranean waters.

Division Twenty-one.

SHARKEY, Comdr. E. D. Washburn, Boston, Mass.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-two.

TOUCHEY, Comdr. R. B. Coffey, Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-three.

CHESTER (flagship), Capt. C. R. Train, Boston, Mass.

Division One.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES, As Norfolk Navy Yard.

AYLWIN and CASSIN, Philadelphia.





NEBRASKA, Capt. P. H. Olmsted. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

VERMONT, Capt. E. S. Kellogg. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McLean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. Based on San Pedro, Calif., for exercises.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

Division Two.

SEATTLE, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely. Seattle, Wash.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. Balboa, Canal Zone.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Mare Island.

DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner. Mare Island, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Battle, Jr. San Diego, Calif.

Fleetillia Four.

Capt. Ward K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. San Diego.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, Comdr. H. F. Glover. En route to San Diego, Calif., from Canal Zone.

WILLIAMS, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. Mare Island Yard.

SCHLEY, Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Henderson. San Diego, Calif.

CHAMPLIN, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Hayes. En route San Diego from Canal Zone.

CHEW, Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Connor. San Diego, Calif.

HAZELWOOD, At San Diego, Calif.

Division Eleven.

INGRAHAM, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. New York to sea Dec. 15.

BURNS, Comdr. W. H. Lee. San Diego, Calif.

ANTHONY, Comdr. D. A. Scott. San Diego, Calif.

CRANE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Mare Island, Calif.

Fleetillia Five.

Capt. F. T. Evans, Commander.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

UPSHUR, Comdr. W. D. Puleston. San Diego, Calif.

GREER, Comdr. C. E. Smith. At San Diego, Calif.

AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. San Diego, Calif.

PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. San Diego, Calif.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

RATHBURNE, San Diego, Calif.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. O. Wickman. San Diego, Calif.

ROPER, San Diego, Calif.

TALBOT, San Diego, Calif.

DORSEY, San Diego, Calif.

WATERS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shafroth, Jr. San Diego, Calif.

Fleetillia Six.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. F. J. Horne. Cristobal, en route to San Diego, Calif.

Division Sixteen.

TATNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Malta.

BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. San Pedro, Calif.

TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. San Diego to sea Dec. 15.

BABBITT, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. Philadelphia to Newport, R.I., Dec. 13.

DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. En route to San Diego, Calif.

JACOB JONES, Comdr. P. H. Bastedo. Newport, R.I.

Division Seventeen.

KENNISON, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred S. Wolfe. San Diego, Calif.

KILTY, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Whitehead. New York Yard.

CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. San Diego, Calif.

HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. Navy yard, Mare Island.

HOWARD, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

STANSBURY, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

Division Eighteen.

WARD, Comdr. M. S. Davis. San Diego, Calif.

PALMER, Lieut. Comdr. John F. McClain. San Diego, Calif.

THATCHER, Comdr. A. Claude. San Diego, Calif.

WALKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Cobb. San Diego, Calif.

CROSBY, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. San Diego, Calif.

BOGGS, San Diego, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Two.

Fleetillia Ten.

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Haynes Ellis. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. Guantnamo, Cuba.

GILLIS, Comdr. C. S. Kerrick. New York, N.Y.

MC'DERMUT, Comdr. C. C. Moses. En route San Diego from Canal Zone.

DELPHY, Comdr. J. P. Murdock. En route San Diego from Canal Zone.

WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. Newport, R.I.

AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. Guantnamo, Cuba.

Division Thirty.

LAUB, San Diego, Calif.

EDWARDS, Comdr. P. L. Wilson. San Diego, Calif.

MCLANAHAN, San Diego, Calif.

GREENE, Lieut. Comdr. B. V. McCandish. En route San Diego, Calif.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Harwich, Eng.

SHUBRICK, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Boucher. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. Alex Sharp, Jr. San Diego, Calif.

THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. Brest, France.

TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. Norfolk, Va.

SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. Key West, Fla.

MEADE, Comdr. W. D. Breerton. Boston.

MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Deyo. Trieste, Austria.

Fleetillia Eleven and Twelve.

Division Twenty-two.

HOGAN, J. H. Hoover. San Diego, Calif.

RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. Mare Island, Calif.

MACKENZIE, Comdr. Earl R. Shipp. San Diego to sea Dec. 15.

RENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Best. San Diego, Calif.

O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. San Diego, Calif.

SPRONSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olsen. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

MCCAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. Boston, Mass.

SINCLAIR, Comdr. F. R. McCrary. Boston, Mass.



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WILMINGTON, Comdr. L. S. Shapley. Shanghai, China.

Division Three.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. J. H. Forshaw. Canton, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Davis. Shanghai, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, Lieut. B. O. Wells. Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. Gilroy. Shanghai, China.

ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. O. McCauley. Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. J. M. Field. Kiukiang, China.

Auxiliaries.

AJAX, Rangoon.

PISCATAQUA, Cavite.

ABAREnda, Olongapo, P.I.

POMPEY, Olongapo, P.I.

MOHICAN, Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Olongapo, P.I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Manila, P.I.

UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, Comdr. G. J. Meyers. Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Capt. F. E. Ridgely. Bremerton, Wash.

CHEYENNE, Comdr. E. P. Finney. Philadelphia.

PA.

CHICAGO, Comdr. E. Frederick. En route to Pearl Harbor.

DES MOINES, Capt. J. G. Church. Portsmouth, N.H.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. P. Scott. Philadelphia, Pa.

HANNIBAL, In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, Capt. W. N. Jeffers. Philadelphia.

ISABEL, Comdr. B. B. Taylor. Galveston, Texas.

KEARSARGE, Capt. E. P. Svarz. Philadelphia.

KENTUCKY, Philadelphia.

MAINE, Philadelphia.

MONTANA, Capt. I. O. Wettsangel. Puget Sound, Wash.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Carl T. Osburn. At Washington, D.C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Comdr. L. F. Welch. Bremerton, Wash.

OHIO, Capt. John Halligan. Philadelphia, Pa.

PIGEON, Canal Zone to San Diego Dec. 7.

PUEBLO, Capt. O. G. Murfin. Philadelphia, Pa.

R. L. BARNES, Canal Zone to San Diego Dec. 7.

SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. R. D. McCullough. Constantinople, Turkey.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theelen. Philadelphia, Pa.

TALLAHASSEE, Comdr. Gaston D. Johnstone. Charleston, S.C.

VIXEN, Comdr. W. R. White. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

WISCONSIN, Philadelphia.

CARGO AND FUEL SHIPS.

ALAMEDA, Boston, Mass.

ASTORIA, Boston to sea Dec. 13.

BATH, Hampton Roads, Va.

GULFPORT, Charleston, S.C.

HOUSTON, Mare Island.

KITTERY, Charlestown, S.C.

LONG BEACH, En route to Key West, Fla.

NEWPORT NEWS, Cavite, P.I., to San Francisco Dec. 14.

PATOKA, Clyde River, Scotland, to U.S. Dec. 13.

PENSACOLA, Mare Island, Calif.

REVENGE, Mare Island, Calif

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REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL OF ARMY.

(Continued from page 479.)

as high as in 1861-62, and one-tenth as high in 1898-99. For venereal diseases during 1917-18, 259,612 cases were recorded for enlisted men in the U.S. From the figures obtained at the time of the draft, it is probable that 5.6 per cent. of the men who came into the military service were infected with a venereal disease. After deducting cases brought into the Service, the incidence in the U.S. for the two years was about 1.8 per cent.

Wounds in Battle.

It is too early to give the complete statistics of the injuries that occurred as the result of battles in Europe. The reports received in the office of the Surgeon General prior to the compiling of this report show that 227,855 wounds were received in battle that required admission to hospital, or approximately 109 men out of each 1,000 serving in France were wounded; 87 officers out of each 1,000; 91 white enlisted men and 26 colored enlisted men; total enlisted, 220. Of the cases admitted to hospital for wounds 148 were the result of aeroplane bombing, 181 bayonets, 71,453 gas, 870 hand grenades, 12 sabers, 144,682 gunshot missile. Of the gunshot wounds, 13.50 per cent. were from rifle balls, 22.64 per cent. shrapnel, 11.57 per cent. shell, 52.12 per cent. gunshot missile, kind not specified. Of the total wounded, gas caused 31.36 per cent.

The reports that have been tabulated show that 18,268 died in hospital as the result of battle injuries. Approximately 9 men out of each 1,000 men in France died of wounds; 7 officers and a fraction over 9 enlisted men. Of the deaths recorded 10 were the result of bayonet, 1,200 gas, 70 hand grenade and 12,526 gunshot missiles. Of the total deaths gas caused 6.57 per cent. Of the deaths from gunshot missiles 7.82 per cent. were the result of rifle ball; 16.43 per cent. shell; 16.56 per cent. shrapnel; 59.04 per cent. gunshot missile, kind not specified for officers and enlisted men, American and native troops, was 2,422,362; ordinary injuries, 182,789; for battle injuries, 227,855. The total number of deaths from disease was 47,384; wounds received in battle (cases treated in hospital), 13,735; killed in action and lost at sea, 34,359; ordinary traumas, 3,500. Including the deaths from 1917, there were 50,714 from disease and 52,423 as the result of injuries of various kinds, including wounded, killed in action and lost at sea.

Little, if any, comparison can be made of the health of the American troops serving in Europe with that for the troops serving in the U.S. The troops were sent to Europe after having been in camps in the U.S. for several months. For the entire Army there were 182,789 admissions to sick report as the result of ordinary traumas. Three thousand five hundred died as the result.

The total number of admissions during 1918 for several months. While in camp in the U.S. they underwent a course of intensive training and were under the careful supervision of the line and medical officers. As a result most of the physically unfit were eliminated. Epidemics of various infectious diseases swept through most of the camps of the U.S. A large number of the troops thus acquired an immunity to these infectious diseases.

The method of reporting the sick in Europe was different from that in the U.S. In the U.S. each man excused from duty on account of sickness, even though treated in quarters, was presumed to be reported. A system was adopted in the A.E.F. which was put in effect after June 15, 1918, whereby reports were made to the Surgeon General's office only of the cases of sickness which were

of sufficient importance to cause the soldier's admission to hospital. In the A.E.F., no doubt, a considerable number of men were treated in quarters who were not reported to this office. Cases in convalescent camps, though absent from duty on account of sickness, were not reported. Though these changes were necessary in the A.E.F., they render a comparison of the rates for admissions and days lost with the corresponding data for the U.S. very difficult.

Reports received for troops traveling on transports were very imperfect and incomplete. Consequently the data furnished is very unsatisfactory. The annual strength for troops (as reported to this office) traveling on transports was 44,252. Of this number 40,294 were white and 3,957 colored. According to reports furnished the most important cause of admission was influenza. The total number of deaths reported for troops traveling on transports was 1,008. There were 736 for white troops, 186 for colored, 86 for color not stated. The total death rate was 22.78, that for the white troops being 18.27; for colored 47.01.

Under the heading, "Ports of Embarkation," the report says in part: "At the close of the fiscal year 1917-18 the real problem of embarkation had been successfully solved. A machine had been created for the medical supervision of all port activities. How well this machine functioned may be judged from the fact that during the first month it received its maximum load. In July, 1918, 268,116 troops were sent overseas through the ports of embarkation under the jurisdiction of these headquarters. The machine creaked and groaned, but it did not break."

American aviation medicine had its inception directly it was realized that America was to enter the European conflict. More than 50 examining units were established in various centers in the U.S., with a medical personnel running into the hundreds. Approximately 100,000 men applied for the Air Service. From this group those considered the most fit were selected, the standard for admission being made high. Training was commenced, whereupon trouble appeared. Despite the fact that the standard was high, and the flyers a group especially selected for their physical fitness, some were found to be good, others poor flyers. This meant that new problems confronted the Medical Service, problems which proved so complicated and difficult that the necessity for a special research board became apparent. Our British colleagues state that during the first year of the war 60 per cent. of all the air casualties were due, not to faulty planes or enemy fire, but to physical unfitness of the flyers. The second year this was reduced to 30 per cent., the third year to 12 per cent. This reduction in fatalities was accredited to a more careful selection of the candidates, and to the medical care of the flyer.

"The majority of the Regular Army Medical officers called to the theater of operations possessed some comprehensive idea of the difficulties and trials they were soon to face in Europe," General Ireland writes. "However, with the reservist—the citizen soldier—it was a radically different proposition. The sudden change to a primitive and unfamiliar environment opened up to him a field of endeavor strewn with obstacles of which he could not possibly have had the remotest preconception. To these men of the National Guard, the National Army and of the Reserve, to these front line medical men, be they renowned surgeons or humble ambulance drivers or litter bearers, we desire to pay a special and well-merited tribute to their loyalty, cheerfulness, initiative, adaptability and self-sacrificing devotion to the duties they shouldered in coming overseas."

Of sanitary conditions in the French towns occupied by A.E.F. troops, the report says in part: "Sanitation

was unknown in these French towns. Manure was piled high in front of nearly every house. The drainage from these mixed with the deep mud. All their water supplies, usually shallow wells, were polluted. Their latrines were unspeakable. The soil was infected with every wound-infecting bacteria. The inhabitants had all the prevailing diseases. Their doctors and their men folks were either in the army or victims of the war, and they strenuously objected at first to American methods of sanitation, but later adopted to a great extent our example. The divisional medical department accomplished wonders. The line ably seconded their efforts and followed their advice. Lack of co-operation and lack of effort on the part of both occasionally occurred. They were new to the game. Gradually, however, the manure was removed, the mud disappeared from the streets, water was chlorinated, prophylactic stations established, proper latrines made, kitchens regulated, baths established, in fact the machine was in motion, with errors, of course, but moving and functioning well."

Medical conditions in the various divisions at center, base and camp hospitals and at convalescent camps are considered in detail and facts of a most interesting character given in hundreds of pages, and which lack of space forbids being given here at length.

The report is one which will be studied with much interest not only by Medical officers but by those of all branches of the Service, whether they served in the A.E.F. or elsewhere.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

(Continued from page 479.)

known as the 8th and 9th Engineers, have been on duty on the Mexican border; the 3d Engineers remained distributed about equally among the Philippines, Hawaii and the Canal Zone, with a small detachment in Siberia since August, 1918; the remaining regiments, the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Engineers, joined the American Expeditionary Force and served with the 1st, 2d, 4th, 7th, 3d and 5th divisions respectively through all operations; the 318th Engineers, which was organized as a N.A. unit, served with the 6th Division throughout its operations.

N.G., N.A. and Reserve Engineers.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 17 divisions of National Guard troops had been organized, each containing an Engineer regiment; these were numbered from No. 101 to 117 inclusive. The N.G., when drafted into service, was very deficient in Engineer troops. Such as were in existence were most irregularly distributed, some divisions containing a slight excess of Engineer companies, others but a single company. On Aug. 7, 1918, when the component Engineer forces were consolidated into Engineers, U.S. Army, the number of National Guard officers serving with N.G. Engineer units was approximately as follows: Colonels, 5; lieutenant colonels, 11; majors, 33; captains, 156; first lieutenants, 254; second lieutenants, 146; total, 605. Since Aug. 7, 1918, all have been transferred from the N.G. Engineers to the Engineers, U.S. Army.

Immediately after the passage of the National Defense Act steps were taken for the organization of the Engineer section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Consultations were had with the representatives of the national engineering societies and a committee was appointed by them to consult with the Chief of Engineers. The matter was taken up with the War College and a draft of regulations for the organization of the Engineer O.R.C. was published. From the very beginning the response from the engineers of this country was exceedingly gratifying, many of the most eminent engineers in different branches of the profession requesting commissions in the Reserve Corps. The approximate number commissioned in the Reserve Corps up to Aug. 6, 1918, was as follows: Majors, 339; captains, 2,097; first lieutenants, 2,631; second lieutenants, 2,122; total, 7,189. All but 37 of these had been called into active service prior to Aug. 6, 1918. Upon being discharged from the U.S. Army a number of officers, candidates and enlisted men applied for commissions in the Engineer O.R.C. Those qualified were commissioned and placed on the inactive list. The number thus commissioned during the period Dec. 11, 1918, to June 30, 1919, was: Majors, 131; captains, 366; first lieutenants, 484; second lieutenants, 740; total, 1,721. Of this number 74 majors, 268 captains, 335 first lieutenants and 132 second lieutenants had served during the war as Engineer officers, the remainder being from the Engineer officers' training camp and from the enlisted men of the Army.

The first Engineer organizations which were formed in the National Army were officered either by details from the Corps of Engineers, Regular Army, or from the Engineer O.R.C., except in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel, the latter being commissioned in the N.A., since promotions could not be made in the Regular Army on account of assignments in the N.A., and commissions in the Reserve Corps were by law restricted to the grades of major and lower. In the early part of the fiscal year 1917-18 the policy of commissioning in the Reserve Corps all officers of the N.A. units below the grade of lieutenant colonel was continued, but when in the autumn a restriction was placed upon the number of outstanding Engineer commissions it became customary to commission in the Engineers, N.A., the officers required for the N.A. Engineer units. Up to June 30, 1919, a total of approximately 2,958 commissions had been issued in this branch of the Service.

During the fiscal year 1918 a gas and flame regiment was organized as a part of the Engineers, N.A.; also of the Army a gas defense service. In March, 1918, it was decided that such work did not belong properly to the Sanitary Corps, and the service became a portion of the Engineer service of the National Army. On June 28, 1918, the Chemical Warfare Service was organized as a distinct branch. The gas and flame regiment (30th Engineers) was transferred to it and became the 1st Gas Regiment. The Gas Defense Service (473d Engineers) was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service in September, 1918.

The first Engineer regiments to go overseas were nine railway units originally intended for service with our British and French allies. Some were actually sent to such service, but the majority with certain other unattached Engineer officers were utilized with the A.E.F. In October, 1917, instructions were given to organize in France a railway transportation service. Subsequently, this was much enlarged and in France became an organization independent of other Engineer organizations.

Strength of Engineer Personnel.

After Aug. 7, 1918, all promotions and appointments (except appointments in the Reserve Corps for inactive duty after Dec. 11, 1918) were made in the Engineers, U.S. Army. This resulted in a gradual reduction of the number of commissions under which officers were

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serving in the various component forces, and in a transfer of same to the Engineers, U.S. Army. Including the officers of the Corps of Engineers, Regular Army, temporary Engineer officers, R.A.; the N.G. Engineer officers, the Engineer O.R.C., the Engineer officers, N. A.; the Transportation Corps, U.S.A., and the Engineer officers, U.S.A., and making proper deductions for those holding commissions in both Regular Army and in the N. or U.S.A. Army, there was a total of Engineer officers holding commissions as follows: On November 11, 1918, 10,886; on June 30, 1919, 6,888; the maximum number at any one time—on Nov. 25, 1918—11,174. The total number of original commissions issued from the date of the declaration of war up to June 30, 1919, was 13,527. During the fiscal year 704 Engineer officers were transferred to and accepted commissions in other branches of the Service.

When war was declared in April, 1917, the approximate total enlisted strength of Engineer units was 2,228. At the date of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, the total was 284,983, of whom 232,935 were overseas and 52,048 were in the U.S. and insular possessions. On June 30, 1919, the total strength was 97,909, of whom 70,031 were overseas and 26,878 were in the U.S. and insular possessions. The remainder had been discharged.

Engineer Training Schools.

Concerning Engineer officers' training schools the report states that the need of officers caused continuous demands upon the Engineer officers' training camps. In the first three camps officers had to be taken before they had completed their course. To meet these demands the course of instruction at the fourth camp was made continuous, companies being organized in echelon, so that some students were more advanced than others. Under the previous system of graduating a whole camp at a time there was a surplus of Engineer officers at graduation and a deficiency later. The Engineer O.T.S. at Camp Humphreys was continued until Feb. 15, 1919. The total of students there from May 5, 1918, to Feb. 15, 1919, was about 4,900. During the period of the war from May, 1917, to February, 1919, the number of students at all Engineer camps was about 10,000.

On the subject of the recruiting of Engineer enlisted personnel the report observes that in the early stages of draft very little effort was made to classify the men according to individual capabilities, or distribute such men according to service for which they were especially fitted. The Engineer service failed to secure many men specially fitted for it. Shortly thereafter, when it became necessary to organize rapidly for foreign service specialized Engineer organizations it became necessary to request transfer to the Engineers of men already assigned to other branches. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining in this manner suitable men, since the commanding officers naturally desired to retain them.

Since removal of restrictions on voluntary enlistment strenuous efforts have been made to secure by enlistment sufficient men for the Regular Engineer units which on account of discharge of men enlisted for the emergency are becoming rapidly reduced. In spite of this only a small part of the men required have been enlisted up to the present time.

The orders for supplies and equipment for military operations placed during the year by the Engineer department have aggregated \$588,000,000, covering a total tonnage of 3,473,763 tons, of which 3,269,654 tons have been for export use. Of this latter there has been shipped from the mills 1,200,372 tons, received at the ports 1,116,110 tons, and shipped overseas 1,102,834 tons.

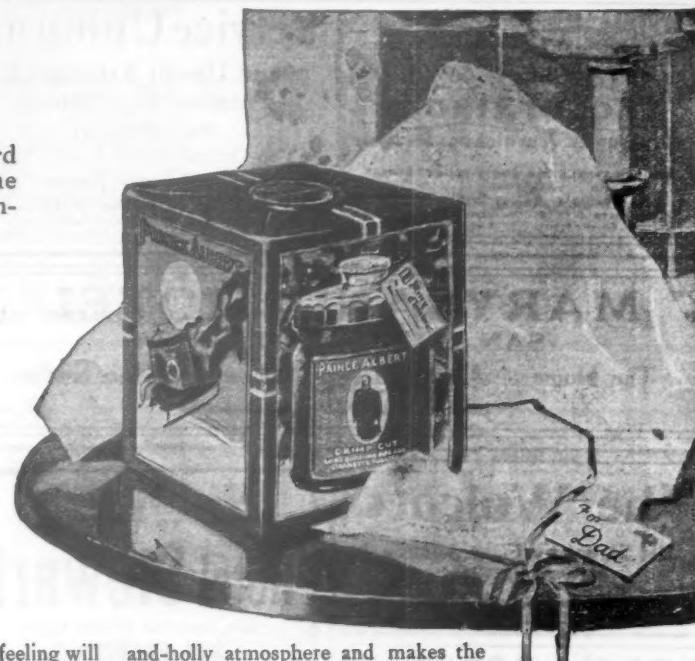
Fortifications in the United States.

The necessity for maintaining defensive works at important and strategic points on the seaboard is no less patent to-day than before the war with Germany, General Black says. New methods of field warfare and new weapons were evolved during the war, some theories were exploded and some designs scrapped, but the sea-coast defenses lost nothing in importance from the lessons of the war. Rather was the extreme value of such works demonstrated. If we consider the purpose of sea-coast defenses, the necessity for their maintenance in a condition of efficiency will be apparent. The purpose is three-fold and may be restated as follows: To provide a safe refuge for our fleet; to deny our harbors to an enemy fleet for a base of supply or for landing troops; to protect important cities and naval establishments from bombardment from the sea. These basic principles, first enunciated years ago, still define accurately the present-day needs of such defense.

For the protection of our cities we should have armament which will hold the enemy beyond the point where his shells may reach their objective. It must be acknowledged that we are not at present fully equipped to accomplish this. Recently a few 12-inch rifles mounted for a maximum range of 35,000 yards have been emplaced. Additional armament of larger caliber is a pre-requisite to safety against naval attack. The most feasible and economical method of providing sea-coast fortifications lies in the yearly replacement of a certain percentage of obsolete defensive works. Security cannot be had from batteries which permit an enemy fleet to lie just beyond their range and shell our cities and harbors.

The reports rendered by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors from time to time in response to legislative action have been duly presented to Congress. It now has in preparation a report on water terminals and transfer facilities, ordered by the River and Harbor Act of July 18, 1918. This will be the most complete report on the water terminals of the country ever published. At the end of the fiscal year the board was composed of the following members: Major Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Charles Keller, U.S.A.; Cols. J. C. Sanford, Harry Taylor, E. Eveleth Winslow, John C. Oakes, Max C. Tyler, Corps of Engineers.

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The changes of membership during the year were: Nov. 21, 1918, Brigadier General Rossell relieved, Brigadier General Taylor detailed; Feb. 26, 1919, Colonel Newcomer relieved, Colonel Tyler detailed; May 21, 1919, Colonel Fisk relieved, Colonel Oakes detailed, and Colonel Roessler relieved, Colonel Sanford detailed; June 20, 1919, Colonel Abbot relieved, General Keller detailed.

Invention of the Tank.

Credit for designing and producing in a concrete, practical form the tank used in the World War by the British has been given by the Royal Commission on Inventions, which has been hearing the claims of various inventors, to Sir William Tritton and Major Wilson, who made joint claim to the invention which took such an important part in the operations against the German forces, according to a despatch from London to the New York Times. The amount of the award is \$75,000. In the report of the commission other rewards of \$5,000 and \$2,500 were made, and high tribute paid in several cases where no money award was possible because of the conditions of the service to which the recipients belong. Special praise was given to Winston Churchill, who was Minister of War when the claims of the various inventors were submitted to the British government. The commission recorded its view that it was primarily due to Mr. Churchill's receptivity, courage and driving force that the general idea of such an instrument of warfare as the tank was converted into practical form. The report adds that "Mr. Churchill has very properly taken the view that all his thought and time belonged to the state, and that he is not entitled to make any claim for any reward, even had he wished to do so."

Philippine Health Service Almanac.

The Philippine Health Service Sanitary Almanac, containing calendars for 1920 and 1921, compiled by Mr. Mamerto Tiano, Chief of the Office of Hygiene and Industrial Development, contains valuable data for guarding the health and simple remedies for the most common diseases. It is issued under the direction of Dr. J. D. Long, Director of Health, and a copy was re-

cently received at our office. It is a pamphlet of some seventy-five pages, and contains some instructive illustrations.

Insignia for Marksmanship, R.O.T.C.

As no special insignia has been provided for students who qualified as marksmen or sharpshooters at the Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps held during the past summer, the National Rifle Association of America will issue insignia (buttons) to students for such qualification. The Secretary of War directs that the district inspector of each R.O.T.C. submit duplicate lists showing names of students who qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters in the prescribed course to the Secretary, National Rifle Association, Woodward Building, Washington, D.C. Upon receipt of these lists insignia will be mailed in bulk to the professor of military science and tactics at institutions, together with one of the lists for distribution.

Inquiry into Case of Alleged Army Traitor.

On the request of Acting Secretary of War Crowder an investigation by Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has been begun in the case of Lawrence Perlmuter, of New York, the only American soldier convicted of being a traitor during the war with Germany by giving information to the enemy while held a prisoner. Perlmuter was sentenced for life and on review the sentence reduced to twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary. On the appeal of Representative Siegel, of New York, who is acting in behalf of the convicted soldier, the case has been reopened. General Crowder when asked for details of the matter declined to discuss the case.

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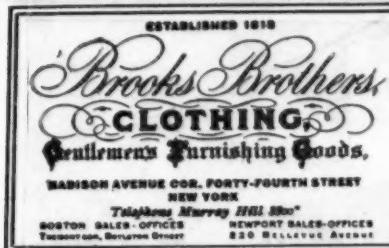
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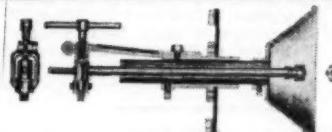
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